

facilities, structures or practices, improvement of soil fertility, establishment of improved permanent pasture, sustained yield afforestation or reforestation, or other erosion preventatives, and such other related measures as may be determined from time to time by the Secretary."

The fact that this loan provides for the insuring of loans advanced by private lenders is one of its outstanding features. Not only will this make it easier for private capital to assist farmers, but it also lessens the demands upon the Federal Treasury.

This legislation will, in my opinion, prove very effective in supplementing operations under the Watershed Act in that the loan provision will make it more likely that all farmers in a watershed area will be able to finance the work which they must do upon the land itself in connection with any area watershed program.

A third important conservation enactment is the provision in the tax bill which permits farmers to treat expenditures for a number of soil-conserving practices as current annual expenses which may be deducted from farm income in computing income taxes, thus giving real financial encouragement to the use of conservation practices. This is a provision which many leaders in the field of conservation have been urging for years.

Now let me take a little time to outline some of the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Control Act. Before doing so, let me point out that the purpose of the legislation is to fill in the gap which I mentioned earlier as existing between programs for conservation practices on the land and flood control on our main streams.

The legislation was developed after it became apparent that the provisions of existing law were not meeting the constantly increasing need for watershed protection.

What the new act does is to set up the machinery and procedure whereby local watershed districts or soil-conservation districts or similar organizations may cooperate with the Federal Government in working out the engineering and financial problems connected with such enterprises. Both the work and the costs are to be shared in an equitable way between individuals, local districts, States, and the Federal Government.

In general it is expected that the cost borne by the Federal Government will average around 50 percent, depending upon the nature of the project and the extent of the national interest involved.

The initiative for the work must come from the local people. Applications to come under

the program must be submitted for consideration by the Governor of the State or a State agency set up for that purpose. This is to prevent conflict with other State development plans.

If the application is not disapproved by the State, the Soil Conservation Service will assign technicians and other personnel to work with the local organization in conducting investigations and surveys, making such other studies as may be necessary, and working out detailed plans for the project. At the same time it is assumed that work will be going forward in the locality on the other requirements which are conditions of Federal assistance.

These requirements are set out in section 4 of the act. They include the following: (1) Acquisition by the local organization of all land, easements, or rights-of-way necessary for the project; (2) evidence that the local organization is willing and able to assume its proportionate share of the cost and to maintain and operate the improvements after they have been installed; (3) provide assurances that landowners have acquired necessary water rights; and (4) obtain agreements from owners of at least 50 percent of the land above each retention reservoir to carry out recommended soil-conservation measures and proper farm plans on their land.

Unless the project is one of the relatively few in which there will be a dam providing more than 2,500 acre-feet of detention capacity, no formal approval by Congress is necessary before the project can be started. If the plan includes a structure impounding more than 2,500 acre-feet of water, money cannot be appropriated for it until the Committee on Agriculture in the House and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate have adopted resolutions authorizing the project.

No dam can be constructed under the authority of the act which provides for more than 5,000 acre-feet of detention capacity, no watershed embracing more than 250,000 acres may be included in a project, but several projects of 250,000 acres or less might be carried out jointly and as a part of an over-all plan.

I have not attempted to set out all the provisions and requirements which must be met in connection with projects of this kind, but the Committee on Agriculture has published a public document covering this matter in detail, which will be sent to anyone who will write to the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

I wish I could at this time give public credit to all those whose help and support made possible the enactment of this legislation. This is impossible, however, because I suppose there is no important piece of legislation in recent years which has had such wide support. First and foremost must come the conservation organizations. All of them did so much that it would be unfair to single out anyone more than the other.

Strong support came from the farm organizations.

The National Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors helped tremendously.

The list of Members in both Houses who worked hard for the legislation is too long to be repeated here. The bill was reported unanimously by the House Committee on Agriculture and passed the House unanimously. It passed the Senate unanimously, although the opposition there succeeded in including a number of crippling amendments which had to be taken out in conference.

The special message of President Eisenhower endorsing the bill and making it an administration measure was of the utmost importance in that it stopped the open opposition from other Government agencies, which was the most serious threat to the passage of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget exercised much skill and patience in ironing out difficulties with other Government agencies.

The unanimity of support for this bill coming from the country is shown by the fact that it was backed by both the National Chamber of Commerce and the CIO—one of the few measures, and perhaps the only one, on which these two organizations ever got together.

Well, the law is now on the books. How important it becomes depends upon the people who live in the watersheds. Upon them rests the responsibility of setting up local organizations, of initiating the projects, of raising funds, securing the land and easements, and assuming the responsibility for operation and maintenance.

To a lesser extent it depends upon the willingness of Congress to appropriate funds, but in this Congress will undoubtedly follow the sentiment of the country, keeping in mind the availability of funds and economic conditions.

Only through continued popular interest and support can this program realize its full potentialities. It costs money, yes; but to me every dollar we spend for purposes of this kind is an investment in the future of America—an investment which will be returned many times.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1955

Very Reverend Nicholas M. Kohut, O. S. B. M., provincial superior of the Order of St. Basil the Great in the United States, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

We thank Thee, O God, for America, the haven for young oppressed people.

Grant, O God, the Members of this august body, the Members of the House of Representatives, and all our leaders vision and fortitude in their endeavors, so that this great Nation may continue to give courage to the rest of the world so that nations may know that freedom, peace, and justice is Thy will.

Grant, O God, to our unfortunate brethren behind the Iron Curtain cour-

age to withstand the tyranny of communism. With them we humbly pray:

O great God, Omnipotent Creator,

Look down upon our native lands.

We were always faithful to Thy will,

Hear our prayers this day.

Our brethren are in chains, our countries in ruin,

Our enemies will not even permit us to pray.

O great God, give Ukraine and the other enslaved nations

Strength, glory, freedom, power.

We ask Thy divine guidance to the end that the once free and independent Ukraine and other nations oppressed by the tyrants may again take their rightful places in the community of free nations.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 18, 1955, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of title 15, section 1024, United States Code, the Speaker had appointed Mr. PATMAN, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. MILLS, Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. TALLE, and

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri on the part of the House to serve as members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

The message announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2091) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 2091) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 18, 1955,

The VICE PRESIDENT, on January 18, 1955, signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

H. R. 2369. An act to amend section 7237 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and S. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution to provide for the continuation in office of certain members of the Commission on Governmental Operations.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on January 18, 1955, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) for the continuation in office of certain members of the Commission on Governmental Operations.

THE ECONOMIC REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 31)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States relating to the Economic Report, which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

(For the President's message, see House proceedings of January 20, 1955, pp. 483-484, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on January 20, 1955, the President had approved and signed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) to provide for the continuation in office of certain members of the Commission on Governmental Operations.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. GEORGE, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to meet from 2:30 p. m. on during the remainder of the session today.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be a morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and other routine business, and I ask unanimous consent that statements made in connection therewith be limited to 2 minutes, in accordance with the usual practice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 RELATING TO WHEAT MARKETING QUOTAS

A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON OVEROBLIGATION OF AN APPROPRIATION

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, reporting, pursuant to law, on the overobligation of an appropriation for the Alaska Experiment Station, Palmer, Alaska; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXTENSION OF REQUIREMENT FOR SPECIAL REGISTRATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND INDUCTION OF CERTAIN SPECIALIST CATEGORIES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend the act of September 9, 1950, by extending until July 1, 1957, the authority to require the special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

A letter from the Director, Legislative Programs, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE EXPORT CONTROL ACT OF 1949

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Twentieth Quarterly Report required under the Export Control Act of 1949 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

IMPORTATION OF GIFTS FROM MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on

duty abroad (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION OVER PROPERTY OF INDIANS IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of Indians and Indian communities in the southern part of Minnesota, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROPOSED AWARD OF CERTAIN CONCESSION PERMITS

Two letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting pursuant to law, proposed awards of concession permits in Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., and Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN OKLAHOMA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the management and disposition of certain public-domain lands in the State of Oklahoma (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPEAL OF SO-CALLED TIMBER AND STONE LAW

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal the so-called timber and stone law (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN INDIAN DEBTS DUE THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an order canceling certain charges existing as debts due the United States by individual Indians and tribes of Indians (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REQUIREMENT OF RECORDATION OF SCRIP, LIEU SELECTION, AND SIMILAR RIGHTS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to require the recordation of scrip, lieu selection, and similar rights (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES IN FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of November 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AIRPORTS IN ALASKA

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to improve the administration of the public airports in the Territory of Alaska (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REWARDS FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING ILLEGAL IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons (with an accompanying paper); to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district court of the United States (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCREASE OF MAXIMUM FINE FOR VIOLATION OF SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF CLAYTON ACT, RELATING TO CERTAIN RIGHTS OF ACTION

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the United States to recover damages under the antitrust laws (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MARY J. McDOUGALL

A letter from the administrative assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Mary J. McDougall (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ERNEST W. BERRY

A letter from the administrative assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Ernest W. Berry, Alaska Native Service schoolteacher (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING OF APPLICATIONS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence for various subjects (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF TORT CLAIMS PAID BY STATE DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Secretary of State, reporting, pursuant to law, on claims paid by the Department of State during the calendar year 1954; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PLIGHT OF THE SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY IN THE WEST—JOINT MEMORIAL OF IDAHO LEGISLATURE

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I submit Senate Joint Memorial No. 1 of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, which calls to the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States the plight existing in the sugar-beet industry, not only in the State of Idaho, but also in the States of Utah, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota, South Dakota, and other sugar-beet-producing areas, and ask that it be appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was received, referred to the Committee on Finance, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Memorial 1

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, as assembled in its 33d session, do respectfully represent that—

Whereas the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, provides for an inflexible limitation upon the quantity of sugar which may be marketed in the United States in any one year by the Domestic Beet, Mainland Cane, Hawaiian, Puerto Rican, Virgin Islands, and Philippine sugar industries; and

Whereas since the establishment of these rigid marketing quotas the population of the United States has increased from approximately 150 million to more than 163 million persons, and the consumption of sugar by this expanding population has at the same time increased from approximately 7,500,000 tons in 1948 to 8,250,000 tons in 1954; and

Whereas sugar consumption in the United States may be expected to continue to increase at the rate of more than 100,000 tons per year; and

Whereas under provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, every ton of this increase in consumption is reserved to Cuban and other foreign producers of sugar, and not 1 ton of this expanding market may be supplied by our domestic sugar industry; and

Whereas an equitable share of this expanding market is essential to the continued stability and vigor of the domestic sugar industry; and

Whereas the beet sugar industry is prepared to meet the challenge of an expanding market, because it has achieved major gains in productivity per acre and new acreages for the production of sugar beets continue to be developed in the State of Idaho; and

Whereas the welfare of our State and our Nation requires the existence of a strong and vigorous domestic sugar industry, especially during periods of war and national emergency; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Idaho, To urge all Members of the Congress of the United States to enact legislation amending the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, in such manner as to enable the domestic sugar industry of the United States to have a fair and equitable share in our Nation's growth; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of senate forward copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and Members of the Congress of the United States and the United States Senators and Representatives from the State of Idaho.

**BURNET RHETT MAYBANK—
RESOLUTION**

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., paying tribute to my distinguished predecessor, the late Senator Burnet R. Maybank.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BURNET RHETT MAYBANK: AN AMERICAN STATESMAN

When Burnet Rhett Maybank died on September 1, 1954, the Nation lost one of its outstanding statesmen. Senator Maybank was a man of deep loyalty and devotion to friends and country. He had a keen awareness of the worth of the individual and an understanding of the need to provide a sound structure of Government within which the individual might develop to the limit of his capabilities.

Born in Charleston, S. C., March 7, 1899, Senator Maybank was the descendant of five former governors of his native State. He was first elected an alderman of the city of Charleston, and later its mayor. At the age of 38 he followed in the footsteps of his forebears to become Governor of the State.

He was elected to succeed James F. Byrnes as Senator from South Carolina in 1941, and served in that position until the date of his death. During his tenure in the Senate one of his most important assignments was chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, from which position he distinguished himself for the clarity of his reasoning and the soundness of his judgment.

While Senator Maybank's death brought sorrow to countless thousands who had known him and who had labored with him, it brought particular sadness to those connected with the American cotton trade and industry. Having worked as a cotton broker, Senator Maybank understood the problems of the cotton industry and was quick to champion the cause of cotton whenever consistent with the best interests of the Nation. With the death of Senator Maybank there passed from the American scene a brilliant statesman, an outstanding citizen, and a beloved friend.

In recognition of the value of the life of this great American, the board of directors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., assembled in regular meeting at Charlotte, N. C., on September 22, 1954, directed that the president of the institute appoint a special committee composed of those members of the board residing in South Carolina; that this special committee transmit to Mrs. Burnet Rhett Maybank and family these expressions of sympathy of the members of this organization and of the members of its board of directors; and that a copy of these expressions be sent to the senior Senator from South Carolina with the request that they be incorporated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.: Walter S. Montgomery, Chairman, Special Committee; James A. Chapman; R. G. Emery; F. E. Grier, C. B. Hayes; Ellison S. McKissick; J. C. Self, Jr.; William A. L. Sibley; Elliott Springs, Earle R. Stall; Fred W. Symmes.

RESOLUTIONS OF LINN COUNTY (OREG.) FARMERS UNION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD three resolutions unanimously adopted by the Linn County Farmers Union, of the State of Oregon. I am, Mr. President, sent me by W. W. Abraham, president.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our former resolution that we favor the construction of the high Hells Canyon Dam by the Federal Government in accord with the survey and recommendation of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent the State Farmers Union convention and that copies be sent to our representative in the State legislature and in Congress.

LINN COUNTY FARMERS UNION,
W. W. ABRAHAM, President.

Unanimously passed January 8, 1955.

Resolved, That we favor using the Federal income, derived from offshore oil, for education in accord with the bill introduced by Senator LISTER HILL, of Alabama; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the State convention of the Farmers Union and to our Representatives in Congress.

LINN COUNTY FARMERS UNION,
W. W. ABRAHAM, President.

Unanimously passed January 8, 1955.

Whereas there is a movement by the private power utilities to promote the formation of the Columbia Interstate Compact Commission, including the States of Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah, for the purpose of controlling or allocating the electric power in the Pacific Northwest; and

Whereas it is feared this commission would be largely in control of the private utilities: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Linn County Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to the formation of the so-called Columbia Interstate Compact Commission and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Oregon Farmers Union State convention and to our representatives in the State legislature and in Congress.

LINN COUNTY FARMERS UNION,
W. W. ABRAHAM, *President*.

Unanimously passed January 8, 1955.

FEDERAL AID TO HIGHWAYS— RESOLUTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I present a resolution which I have received from Mr. Matthew A. Popp, county clerk for Forest County, Wis. This resolution was adopted by the county board on the important subject of strengthening the highway system in counties with relatively modest property valuation.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD, and be thereafter appropriately referred to the Senate Public Works Committee.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Forest County, Wis., That—

Whereas the Federal Government does not turn over to counties any Federal aid for highways unless such funds are matched dollar for dollar equally by county funds; and

Whereas in counties of low property valuation such counties are now raising the maximum allowed by law for regular county operating expenses and in consequence do not qualify for any Federal aid and are not able to keep up their highways to a minimum standard: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the county board of Forest County in regular session assembled request that the Congress of the United States reduce the requirements for matching Federal funds so that instead of matching dollar for dollar of Federal funds the requirement be lowered so that in counties of less than \$25 million valuation, the Federal Government pay 75 percent and counties pay 25 percent of the Federal funds allotted; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. Alexander Wiley and Hon. Joseph McCarthy, our United States Senators from Wisconsin; Hon. John W. Byrnes, our Congressman; the State Highway Department of the State of Wisconsin; and to A. J. Thelen, executive secretary of the County Boards Association.

Dated this 27th day of December 1954.

REDUCTION OF ELIGIBILITY AGE FOR SOCIAL-SECURITY BENEFITS—RESOLUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. KENNEDY] and myself, I send to the desk a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legis-

lature and ask that it be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States in favor of the passage of legislation reducing the age at which persons shall be eligible to receive social-security benefits

Whereas there is now pending before the Congress of the United States a bill sponsored by Congressman THOMAS J. LANE, of Lawrence, to reduce from 65 to 60 the age at which persons shall be eligible to receive social-security benefits; and

Whereas many persons who have reached the age of 60 years either have difficulty or cannot receive employment even though they are in good health; and

Whereas in many cases persons between the ages of 60 and 65 by reason of the lack of social-security benefits either become dependent upon relations or welfare agencies because of inability to secure employment: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the house of representatives respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to give favorable consideration and enact into law the bill reducing the age at which persons shall be eligible to receive social-security benefits; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of each branch of Congress, and to each of the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 145. A bill to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 9).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. Res. 20. Resolution authorizing the employment of additional personnel by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and appropriating funds therefor; with an amendment (Rept. No. 10); and under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration; and

S. Res. 25. Resolution authorizing the employment of an additional clerical assistant by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; without amendment (Rept. No. 11); and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

TEMPORARY PERMISSION FOR PARKING ON SQUARE 723 OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, with amendments, Senate Concurrent Resolution 3, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the concurrent resolution by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) favoring temporary permission for parking on square 723 of the Capitol Grounds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) which had been reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments, in line 6 after the numerals "723" to strike out "until" and insert "for"; in line 7, after the word "the" to strike out "Sergeant at Arms" and insert "Architect", and in line 8, after the word "is", to strike out "no longer needed", so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Architect of the Capitol should permit the parking, under the control of the Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, of passenger motor vehicles on that part of the United States Capitol Grounds described as square 723, for such time as the Architect determines that such square is needed for parking purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the purpose of the resolution is to provide parking spaces for the automobiles of our secretaries and other employees during the construction of the new Senate Office Building. The site of the new Senate Office Building is now being used as a parking place for those cars, and it is necessary to find a new parking space for them during the construction of the building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR STUDY OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MA- TERIALS BY COMMITTEE ON IN- TERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I report an original resolution authorizing continuation of the special studies and investigations which the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been conducting on the accessibility to the United States of supplies of critical raw materials essential to our security.

The distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], who served so ably as chairman of the subcommittee which conducted the investigations in the 83d Congress, has joined me in this resolution. Its submission was authorized by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs yesterday.

The committee is firmly convinced that the studies and investigations which have been initiated are essential to our national security and should be continued.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and, under the rule, referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution (S. Res. 37) reported by Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the limitation of expenditures under Senate Resolution 143, 83d Congress, relating to strategic and critical materials, agreed to July 28, 1953, is hereby increased by \$40,000, and such sum together

with any unexpended balances of sums previously authorized to be expended under such resolution and Senate Resolution 171, 83d Congress, agreed to January 26, 1954, and Senate Resolution 271, 83d Congress, agreed to July 17, 1954, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and covering obligations incurred under such resolutions on or before January 31, 1956.

ADDITIONAL TIME FOR REPORT ON A REVISION OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 38) on the extension of time for a report by the Committee on Foreign Relations on a revision of the international peace and security organizations, and submitted a report (No. 12) thereon. Under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That (a) section 2 of Senate Resolution 128, 83d Congress, 1st session, agreed to on July 28, 1953, as amended by Senate Resolution 193, 83d Congress, 2d session (authorizing a complete study of proposals to amend or otherwise modify existing international peace and security organizations, including the United Nations), is further amended by striking out the date "February 1, 1955" and inserting in lieu thereof the date "February 1, 1956."

(b) Section 3 of said resolution, as amended, is further amended by striking out the date "January 31, 1955" and inserting in lieu thereof the date "January 31, 1956."

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL ASSISTANTS FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. MURRAY, Mr. President, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I report for reference to the Rules Committee a resolution to authorize the committee to engage additional professional, technical, and clerical assistants. This resolution was authorized by the unanimous vote of the full committee at its meeting yesterday.

Mr. President, while the Rules Committee will, of course, give detailed consideration to the resolution, I would like to make the general observation that no committee of the Senate has responsibilities which are more diversified and in greater variety than those of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The committee was formed under the Reorganization Act by a combination of five separate and independent standing committees of the Senate. They were

the Committees on Public Lands, Mines and Mining, Irrigation and Reclamation, Indian Affairs, and Territories.

It is no exaggeration to say that literally the sun never sets on the responsibilities of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, since under our jurisdiction come the Virgin Islands, far out in the Atlantic to the east, and Guam and the trust territory, near the Asiatic Continent, to the west. Of course, territories are only a part of the committee's activities. Our major concern necessarily must be conservation and development of our natural resources—minerals, lands, and forests—which form the basis of our national security, prosperity, and greatness as a nation. All Senators are aware of the many highly complex and technical problems of a legal, economic, and engineering nature connected with irrigation and reclamation, for example.

Clearly the committee has need of additional professional, technical, and clerical assistants.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution (S. Res. 39) reported by Mr. MURRAY from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the period beginning February 1, 1955, and ending January 31, 1956, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

Sec. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$60,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY CLERICAL ASSISTANTS FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 34), which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is authorized, from February 1, 1955, through January 31, 1956,

to employ 4 additional clerical assistants to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman in accordance with section 202 (e), as amended, of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and the provisions of Public Law 4, 80th Congress, approved February 19, 1947, as amended.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR STUDY ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GEORGE, Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report an original resolution to extend the time for the Committee on Foreign Relations to make a study of technical assistance and related programs, and I submit a report (No. 8) thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received; and, under the rule, the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution (S. Res. 36) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the time within which the Committee on Foreign Relations may complete the study of technical assistance and related programs authorized by Senate Resolution 214, 83d Congress, agreed to July 6, 1954, is hereby extended to January 31, 1956.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. BYRD, Mr. President, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, I submit an additional report on civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government for the months of October and November 1954, and, in accordance with the practice of several years' standing, I request that it be printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks, together with a statement prepared by me.

There being no objection, the report and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL PERSONNEL IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH, NOVEMBER AND OCTOBER 1954, AND PAY, OCTOBER AND SEPTEMBER 1954

PERSONNEL AND PAY SUMMARY
(See table I)

Information in monthly personnel reports for November 1954 submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is summarized as follows:

Total and major categories	Civilian personnel in executive branch			Payroll (in thousands) in executive branch		
	In November numbered	In October numbered	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	In October was—	In September was—	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Total ¹	2,343,707	2,322,997	+20,710	\$753,513	\$780,632	-\$27,119
Agencies exclusive of Department of Defense.....	1,204,230	1,182,026	+22,204	393,424	404,493	-11,069
Department of Defense.....	1,139,477	1,140,971	-1,494	360,089	376,139	-16,050
Inside continental United States.....	2,156,530	2,133,551	+22,979	.....	.....	.....
Outside continental United States.....	187,177	189,446	-2,269	.....	.....	.....
Industrial employment.....	708,638	708,873	-235	.....	.....	.....
Foreign nationals.....	381,279	375,532	+5,747	25,506	25,183	+323

¹ Exclusive of foreign nationals shown in the last line of this summary.

Table I breaks down the above figures on employment and pay by agencies.

Table II breaks down the above employment figures to show the number inside continental United States by agencies.

Table III breaks down the above employment figures to show the number outside continental United States by agencies.

Table IV breaks down the above employ-

ment figures to show the number in industrial-type activities by agencies.

Table V shows foreign nationals by agencies not included in table I, II, III, and IV.

TABLE I.—Consolidated table of Federal personnel inside and outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during November 1954, and comparison with October 1954, and pay for October 1954, and comparison with September 1954

Department or agency	Personnel				Pay (in thousands of dollars)			
	November	October	Increase	Decrease	October	September	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):								
Agriculture.....	72,202	72,102	100		23,193	24,134		941
Commerce ¹	74,483	55,762	18,721		16,432	16,827		395
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	36,446	35,983	463		12,653	13,110		457
Interior.....	51,250	51,845		595	18,831	20,283		1,452
Justice.....	30,502	30,643		141	12,459	13,130		671
Labor.....	4,957	5,034		77	2,103	2,197		94
Post Office.....	508,519	504,152	4,367		163,965	164,643		678
State.....	21,074	21,028	46		6,901	6,899	\$2	
Treasury.....	79,463	79,769		306	30,070	31,706		1,636
Executive Office of the President:								
White House Office.....	265	267		2	136	135	1	
Bureau of the Budget.....	425	425			247	256		9
Council of Economic Advisers.....	34	34			22	24		2
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	67	97		30	20	20		
National Security Council ²	26	25	1		15	17		2
Office of Defense Mobilization.....	291	298		7	147	163		16
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	5	6		1	3	4		1
Independent agencies:								
Advisory Committee on Weather Control.....	11	13		2	3	8		5
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	836	809	27		101	102		1
Atomic Energy Commission.....	6,016	5,999	17		2,745	2,909		164
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.....	569	566	3		245	258		13
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	535	534	1		262	284		22
Civil Service Commission.....	4,120	4,145		25	1,651	1,733		82
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.....	70	61	9		25	30		5
Defense Transport Administration.....	20	20			11	11		
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	131	131			65	72		7
Farm Credit Administration.....	1,096	1,103		7	486	513		27
Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	679	627	52		329	357		28
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	8	8			4	4		
Federal Communications Commission.....	1,091	1,099		8	517	553		36
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	1,091	1,085	6		460	474		14
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	354	358		4	215	225		10
Federal Power Commission.....	639	642		3	308	324		16
Federal Trade Commission.....	595	591	4		303	313		10
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	233	237		4	89	94		5
Foreign Operations Administration.....	6,039	6,045		6	2,564	2,551	13	
General Accounting Office.....	5,829	5,832		3	2,315	2,430		115
General Services Administration.....	25,897	25,867	30		7,938	8,380		442
Government Contract Committee.....	14	9	5		4	5		1
Government Printing Office.....	6,843	6,817	26		2,605	2,721		116
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	10,437	10,558		121	4,361	4,596		235
Indian Claims Commission.....	13	14		1	9	9		
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1,847	1,856		9	834	871		37
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	7,141	7,141			3,004	3,142		138
National Capital Housing Authority.....	287	286	1		98	96	2	
National Capital Planning Commission.....	18	18			9	10		1
National Gallery of Art.....	315	313	2		91	97		6
National Labor Relations Board.....	1,167	1,170		3	476	606		130
National Mediation Board.....	110	107	3		64	59	5	
National Science Foundation.....	227	181	46		86	83	3	
National Security Training Commission.....	4	4			3	3		
Panama Canal.....	15,751	15,891		140	3,944	3,393	551	
Railroad Retirement Board.....	2,397	2,425		28	830	874		44
Renegotiation Board.....	620	619	1		338	364		26
Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission.....	23	23			13	12	1	
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation ⁴	19	19		19				
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	700	698	2		365	373		8
Selective Service System.....	7,195	7,244		49	1,588	1,649		61
Small Business Administration.....	746	729	17		371	377		6
Smithsonian Institution.....	501	505		4	176	186		10
Soldiers' Home.....	929	936		7	179	193		14
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	35	32	3		19	20		1
Tariff Commission.....	195	197		2	101	105		4
Tax Court of the United States.....	142	142			72	74		2
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	23,107	23,547		440	10,357	10,637		280
United States Information Agency.....	9,526	9,541		15	2,301	2,442		141
Veterans Administration.....	178,051	177,778	273		53,293	56,323		3,030
Total, excluding Department of Defense.....	1,204,230	1,182,026	24,245	2,041	393,424	404,493	578	11,647
Net change, excluding Department of Defense.....			22,204				11,069	
Department of Defense:								
Office of the Secretary of Defense.....	1,889	1,914		25	961	964		3
Department of the Army ⁵	422,682	426,933		4,251	121,493	127,169		5,676
Department of the Navy.....	408,969	408,962	7		141,452	148,510		7,058
Department of the Air Force ⁶	305,937	303,162	2,775		96,183	99,496		3,313
Total, Department of Defense.....	1,139,477	1,140,971	2,782	4,276	360,089	376,139		16,050
Net decrease, Department of Defense.....			1,494				16,050	
Grand total, including Department of Defense.....	2,343,707	2,322,997	27,027	6,317	753,513	780,632	578	27,697
Net change, including Department of Defense.....			20,710				27,119	

¹ November figure includes 543 seamen on the rolls of the Maritime Administration and their pay.

² Exclusive of personnel and pay of the Central Intelligence Agency.

³ Revised on basis of later information.

⁴ New agency created pursuant to Public Law 358, 83d Cong.

⁵ On the basis of current information, figures have been adjusted to—

(a) Exclude foreign nationals under contractual agreement in—

	Army		Air Force	
	November	October	November	October
Austria.....			181	183
England.....			6,880	6,618
France.....	15,797	11,623	6,054	5,821

The services of these foreign nationals is provided by contractual agreement between the Government of the United States and the governments of the respective countries. Reporting of these foreign nationals is now shown in table V of the report. Payroll figures for Air Force have also been adjusted. (Figures for Army are subject to revision.)

(b) Include foreign nationals employed by the United States in—

	Army		Air Force	
	November	October	November	October
Korea.....			7,323	7,516
Ryukyus.....	11,435	11,202	4,545	4,630

These foreign nationals have heretofore been shown in table V of the report. Payroll figures for Air Force have also been adjusted. (Figures for Army are subject to revision.)

TABLE II.—Federal personnel inside continental United States employed by executive agencies during November 1954, and comparison with October 1954

Department or agency	November	October	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	November	October	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):					Independent agencies—Continued				
Agriculture	70,950	70,956		6	Housing and Home Finance Agency	10,313	10,433		120
Commerce ¹	71,536	52,809	18,727		Indian Claims Commission	13	14		1
Health, Education, and Welfare	35,934	35,486	448		Interstate Commerce Commission	1,847	1,856		9
Interior	45,299	45,704		405	National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7,141	7,141		
Justice	29,994	30,138		144	National Capital Housing Authority	287	286	1	
Labor	4,845	4,875		30	National Capital Planning Commission	18	18		
Post Office	506,175	501,808	4,367		National Gallery of Art	315	313	2	
State	5,844	5,785	59		National Labor Relations Board	1,146	1,149		3
Treasury	78,470	78,778		308	National Mediation Board	110	107	3	
Executive Office of the President:					National Science Foundation	227	181	46	
White House Office	265	267		2	National Security Training Commission	6	7		1
Bureau of the Budget	425	425			Panama Canal	541	556		15
Council of Economic Advisers	34	34			Railroad Retirement Board	2,397	2,425		28
Executive Mansion and Grounds	67	97		30	Renegotiation Board	620	619	1	
National Security Council ¹	26	25	1		Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission	23	23		
Office of Defense Mobilization	291	298		7	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation ²	19		19	
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	5	6		1	Securities and Exchange Commission	700	668	2	
Independent agencies:					Selective Service System	6,994	7,042		48
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	11	13		2	Small Business Administration	746	729	17	
American Battle Monuments Commission	17	16	1		Smithsonian Institution	499	503		4
Atomic Energy Commission	6,001	5,982	19		Soldiers' Home	929	936		7
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	569	566	3		Subversive Activities Control Board	35	32	3	
Civil Aeronautics Board	531	530	1		Tariff Commission	195	197		2
Civil Service Commission	4,110	4,135		25	Tax Court of the United States	142	142		
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	70	61	9		Tennessee Valley Authority	23,107	23,547		440
Defense Transport Administration	20	20			United States Information Agency	2,175	2,190		15
Export-Import Bank of Washington	131	131			Veterans Administration	176,797	176,529	268	
Farm Credit Administration	1,084	1,092		8					
Federal Civil Defense Administration	679	627	52		Total, excluding Department of Defense.	1,144,760	1,122,311	24,132	1,683
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	8	8			Net increase, excluding Department of Defense			22,449	
Federal Communications Commission	1,064	1,072		8	Department of Defense:				
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,090	1,084	6		Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,833	1,854		21
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	354	358		4	Department of the Army	373,343	374,707		1,364
Federal Power Commission	639	642		3	Department of the Navy	377,894	378,335		441
Federal Trade Commission	595	591	4		Department of the Air Force	258,700	256,344	2,356	
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	229	233		4					
Foreign Operations Administration	1,637	1,628	9		Total, Department of Defense	1,011,770	1,011,240	2,356	1,826
General Accounting Office	5,780	5,783		3	Net increase, Department of Defense			530	
General Services Administration	25,782	25,749	33		Grand total, including Department of Defense	2,156,530	2,133,551	26,488	3,509
Government Contract Committee	14	9	5		Net increase, including Department of Defense			22,979	
Government Printing Office	6,843	6,817	26						

¹ November figure includes 543 seamen on the rolls of the Maritime Administration.² Exclusive of personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.³ New agency created pursuant to Public Law 358, 83d Cong.

TABLE III.—Federal personnel outside continental United States employed by the executive agencies during November 1954, and comparison with October 1954

Department or agency	November	October	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	November	October	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):					Independent agencies—Continued				
Agriculture	1,252	1,146	106		Panama Canal	15,210	15,335		125
Commerce	2,947	2,953		6	Selective Service System	201	202		1
Health, Education, and Welfare	512	497	15		Smithsonian Institution	2	2		
Interior	5,951	6,141		190	U. S. Information Agency	7,351	7,351		
Justice	508	505	3		Veterans Administration	1,254	1,249	5	
Labor	112	159		47					
Post Office	2,344	2,344			Total, excluding Department of Defense.	59,470	59,715	158	403
State	15,230	15,243		13	Net decrease, excluding Department of Defense			245	
Treasury	993	991	2		Department of Defense:				
Independent agencies:					Office of the Secretary of Defense	56	60		4
American Battle Monuments Commission	819	1,793		26	Department of the Army ¹	49,339	52,226		2,887
Atomic Energy Commission	15	17		2	Department of the Navy	31,075	30,627	448	
Civil Aeronautics Board	4	4			Department of the Air Force ²	47,237	46,818	419	
Civil Service Commission	10	10							
Farm Credit Administration	12	11	1		Total, Department of Defense	127,707	129,731	867	2,891
Federal Communications Commission	27	27			Net decrease, Department of Defense			2,024	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1	1			Grand total, including Department of Defense	187,177	189,446	1,025	3,294
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	4	4			Net decrease, including Department of Defense			2,269	
Foreign Operations Administration	4,402	4,417		15					
General Accounting Office	49	49							
General Services Administration	115	118		3					
Housing and Home Finance Agency	124	125		1					
National Labor Relations Board	21	21							

¹ Revised on basis of later information.² On the basis of current information, figures have been adjusted to—

(a) Exclude foreign nationals under contractual agreement in—

(b) Include foreign nationals employed by the United States in—

	Army		Air Force	
	November	October	November	October
	Austria			181	183
England			6,880	6,618
France	15,797	11,623	6,054	5,821

	Army		Air Force	
	November	October	November	October
	Korea			7,323	7,516
Ryukyus	11,435	11,202	4,545	4,630

These foreign nationals have heretofore been shown in table V of the report. (Figures for Army are subject to revision.)

The services of these foreign nationals is provided by contractual agreement between the Government of the United States and the governments of the respective countries. Reporting of these foreign nationals is now shown in table V of the report. (Figures for Army are subject to revision.)

TABLE IV.—Industrial employees of the Federal Government inside and outside continental United States employed by executive agencies during November 1954 and comparison with October 1954

Department or agency	November	October	Increase	Decrease	Department or agency	November	October	Increase	Decrease
Executive departments (except Department of Defense):					Department of Defense:				
Agriculture.....	2,805	2,768	37		Department of the Army:				
Commerce.....	2,111	2,057	54		Inside continental United States.....	2 207,500	1 207,636		136
Interior.....	8,037	8,279		242	Outside continental United States.....	2 26,800	1 26,252	548	
Treasury.....	6,543	6,552		9	Department of the Navy:				
Independent agencies:					Inside continental United States.....	236,914	238,032		1,118
Atomic Energy Commission.....	130	129	1		Outside continental United States.....	6,957	6,880	77	
Federal Communications Commission.....	14	14			Department of the Air Force:				
General Services Administration.....	862	839	23		Inside continental United States.....	153,172	152,475	697	
Government Printing Office.....	6,843	6,817	26		Outside continental United States.....	15,241	14,901	340	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	7,141	7,141			Total, Department of Defense.....	646,584	646,176	1,662	1,254
Panama Canal.....	7,702	7,815		113	Net increase, Department of Defense.....			408	
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	19,866	20,286		420	Grand total including Department of Defense.....	708,638	708,873	1,803	2,038
Total, excluding Department of Defense.....	62,054	62,697	141	784	Net decrease, including Department of Defense.....			235	
Net decrease, excluding Department of Defense.....			643						

¹ Revised on basis of later information.

² Subject to revision.

TABLE V.—Foreign nationals working under United States agencies overseas, excluded from tables I through IV of this report, whose services are provided by contractual agreement between the United States and foreign governments, or because of the nature of their work or the source of funds from which they are paid, as of November 1954 and comparison with October 1954

Country	Total		Army		Navy		Air Force	
	November	October	November	October	November	October	November	October
Austria.....	181	183					181	183
England.....	6,880	6,618					6,880	6,618
France.....	21,851	17,444	1 15,797	11,623			6,054	5,821
Germany.....	123,858	122,984	101,307	2 100,468	1,961	1,953	20,590	20,563
Japan.....	160,628	160,491	98,768	2 98,768	18,490	18,686	43,370	43,037
Korea.....	66,377	66,316	3 66,377	3 66,316				
Lybia.....	200	199					200	199
Ryukyus.....	209	218			209	218		
Saudi Arabia.....	442	442					442	442
Trinidad.....	653	637			653	637		
Total.....	381,279	375,532	282,249	277,175	21,313	21,494	77,717	76,863

¹ Estimated.

² Revised on basis of later information.

³ Includes 27,891 members of the Korean Service Corps in November as compared with 29,583 in October.

NOTE.—The Germans are paid from funds provided by German Governments. The French, English, and Austrians reported by the Army and Air Force are paid from funds appropriated for personal service. All others are paid from funds appropriated for other contractual services.

NOTE.—For adjustment of figures in this table see footnote 5, table I.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

Executive agencies of the Federal Government reported regular civilian employment in the month of November totaling 2,343,707. This was a net increase of 20,710 as compared with employment reported in the preceding month of October.

This was the third monthly increase in 28 months since July 1952. The other monthly increases were in June and October 1954. The net increase in November was due largely to temporary employment by the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce.

This November 1954 employment was 23,623 less than employment in November a year ago.

Civilian employment reported by the executive agencies of the Federal Government, by months in fiscal year 1955, which began July 1, 1954, follows:

Month	Employment	Increase	Decrease
July.....	2,332,200		1,694
August.....	2,331,508		692
September.....	2,317,565		13,943
October.....	2,322,997	5,432	
November.....	2,343,707	20,710	

Total employment in civilian agencies during the month of November was 1,204,230, an increase of 22,204 over the October total of 1,182,026. Total civilian employment in the military agencies in November was

1,139,477. This was a net decrease of 1,494 as compared with 1,140,971 in October.

Civilian agencies reporting the larger increases were the Department of Commerce with an increase of 18,721, the Post Office Department with an increase of 4,367, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with an increase of 463. Decreases were reported by the Interior Department with a decrease of 595, the Tennessee Valley Authority with a decrease of 440, and the Treasury Department with a decrease of 306.

While the Air Force reported an increase of 2,775 in civilian employment during November, the Army reported a decrease of 4,251, and the Navy reported an increase of 7.

Inside continental United States civilian employment increased 22,979, and outside continental United States civilian employment decreased 2,269.

Industrial employment by Federal agencies in November totaled 708,638, a decrease of 235 as compared with October.

These figures are from reports certified by the agencies, as compiled today by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

FOREIGN NATIONALS

The total of 2,343,707 civilian employees certified to the committee by executive agencies in their regular monthly personnel reports included some foreign nationals employed in United States Government activities abroad, but in addition to these there were 381,279 foreign nationals working for United States military agencies overseas during the month of November who were

not counted in the usual personnel report. The number in October was 375,532. A breakdown of this employment for November follows:

Country	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force
Austria.....	181			181
England.....	6,880			6,880
France.....	21,851	15,797		6,054
Germany.....	123,858	101,307	1,961	20,590
Japan.....	160,628	98,768	18,490	43,370
Korea.....	66,377	66,377		
Lybia.....	200			200
Ryukyus.....	209			209
Saudi Arabia.....	442			442
Trinidad.....	653			653
Total.....	381,279	282,249	21,313	77,717

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, the following reports were received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JANUARY 13, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December

31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Harker T. Stanton, counsel	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Edward P. Guinane, investigator	11,646.00	5,823.00
James M. Kendall, chief clerk	8,824.17	4,412.08
Cotys M. Mouser, assistant chief clerk	8,735.34	4,367.64
Therese R. Lepine, secretary to the chairman	4,091.85	2,045.88
Petty M. Mason, clerical assistant	3,996.26	1,998.12
Frances I. Edwards (to July 31, 1954), clerical assistant	4,283.04	356.92
Blanche M. O'Berg (from Nov. 1, 1954), secretary to the chairman	6,003.71	1,000.60
Helen E. Scott (from July 20, 1954 to Aug. 22, 1954)	3,996.26	366.31

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	\$10,000.00
Amount available, July 1, 1954	1,498.95
Amount expended July 1, 1954, to Dec. 31, 1954	190.06
Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1954	1,308.89

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman.

JANUARY 13, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

(Making investigations under S. Res. 127, agreed to July 10, 1953; S. Res. 218, agreed to March 10, 1954; and S. Res. 304, agreed to August 10, 1954.)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Additional funds authorized by S. Res. 304, 83d Cong., 2d sess. agreed to Aug. 11, 1954
 \$12,000.00 |

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure 83d Cong.	15,000.00
Amount available, July 1, 1954	4,746.20
Amount expended July 1, 1954, to Dec. 31, 1954	1,512.92

Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1954
 15,233.28 |

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman.

JANUARY 1, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report on miscellaneous expenses for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Unexpended balance of amount authorized by S. Res. 129, June 26, 1947, as of June 30, 1954
 \$24,151.49 || Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954 | 0 |

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954
 24,151.49 |

Unexpended balance of amount authorized by Reorganization Act and S. Res. 121, 153, and 243 as of June 30, 1954
 16,141.30 |

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—continued

Additional authorization by S. Res. 279
 \$10,000.00 |

Total available for expenditure
 26,141.30 |

Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954
 11,120.25 |

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954
 15,021.05 |

Unexpended balance of amount authorized by Legislative Appropriation Act, 1954 as of June 30, 1954
 288,372.61 |

Repayment of statutory advance
 1,000.00 |

Total available for expenditure
 289,372.61 |

Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954
 791.00 |

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954
 288,581.61 |

Amount authorized by Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955
 400,000.00 |

Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954
 53,583.79 |

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954
 346,416.21 |

CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman.

JANUARY 1, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES		
Paul E. Kamerick, staff director	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Gardner C. Turner, counsel	11,646.00	5,823.00
Leonard E. Edwards, agent	10,068.45	5,034.18
Alan J. Kraft, agent	9,073.03	4,536.48
Leo C. Nulty, agent	10,068.45	5,034.18
William V. Sinnott, agent	10,732.07	5,365.98
Paul J. Tierney, agent	10,068.45	5,034.18
Paul A. Toussaint, agent	9,073.03	4,536.48
Bernard S. Van Rensselaer, agent (to Sept. 6)	10,068.45	1,945.86
Gabriel R. Vogliotti, agent (to July 15)	10,068.45	419.51
Alice S. Dearborn, clerical assistant	3,996.26	1,998.12
Dolores M. Klermas, clerical assistant (July 15 to Oct. 11)	4,091.85	988.83
Brock Lewis, clerical assistant (to Aug. 31)	3,613.89	602.30
Evelyn M. Nigh, clerical assistant (July 6 to Nov. 23)	4,283.04	1,641.82
Angelo M. Novello, clerical assistant (from Dec. 7)	4,378.64	291.90
Dorothy L. Sankey, clerical assistant	4,569.81	2,284.86

REGULAR EMPLOYEES

Everard H. Smith, chief clerk	11,646.00	5,823.00
Thomas J. Scott, assistant chief clerk	11,646.00	5,823.00
Francis S. Hewitt, assistant clerk	10,732.07	5,365.98
Edmund T. King, assistant clerk	10,732.07	5,365.98
Jarlah M. Slattery, director, professional staff	11,646.00	5,823.00
Raymond K. Perkins, counsel (to Aug. 31)	11,644.54	1,940.74
Kenneth J. Bosquet, professional staff member	10,649.11	5,324.52
Earl W. Cooper, professional staff member	10,732.07	5,365.98

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
REGULAR EMPLOYEES—continued		
Herman E. Downey, professional staff member	\$10,732.07	\$5,365.98
Richard W. Eddy, professional staff member	10,068.45	5,034.18
John J. Gaines, professional staff member	10,068.45	5,034.18
G. E. Johnson, professional staff member	8,990.07	4,495.02
H. Maurice Joyce, professional staff member	10,068.45	5,034.18
William J. Kennedy, Jr., professional staff member	10,068.45	5,034.18
Cecil C. McDaniel, professional staff member	10,068.45	5,034.18
Joseph T. McDonnell, professional staff member (to Oct. 15)	10,068.45	2,936.60
Harold E. Merrick, professional staff member	10,732.07	5,365.98
Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member	10,068.45	5,034.18
Stanley L. Sommer, professional staff member	11,644.54	5,822.22
Lawrence H. Wendrich, professional staff member	10,732.07	5,365.98
William W. Woodruff, professional staff member	10,068.45	5,034.18
Gloria S. Butland, clerical assistant	4,569.81	2,284.86
Pauline T. Connell, clerical assistant	4,569.81	2,268.93
Leon DeVille, clerical assistant	4,378.64	2,189.28
Elva Glaser, clerical assistant	4,569.81	2,284.86
Lois A. Glines, clerical assistant	4,569.81	2,284.86
Laura A. Hawley, clerical assistant	4,569.81	2,260.96
Carolyn Macey, clerical assistant (to Aug. 31)	4,569.81	761.02
E. Marea Marshall, clerical assistant	4,569.81	2,260.96
Mary T. Savage, clerical assistant	4,569.81	2,284.86

CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Allen, Philip K., chief clerk ¹	\$11,646.00	\$4,052.57
Atkinson, Herbert S., assistant chief clerk	7,819.96	3,909.98
Braswell, T. Edward, Jr., professional staff member	10,897.97	5,448.98
Dantzie, Maurine E., clerical assistant	4,665.41	2,332.70
Darden, William H., professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Earle, Georgia P., clerical assistant ²	5,334.57	1,373.34
Johnson, Edna E., clerical assistant ³	4,569.81	187.80
Mudge, Verne D., professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Schwegert, Esther N., clerical assistant	4,378.64	2,189.32
Welker, Mary M., clerical assistant	4,091.85	2,045.92

¹ Leave of absence without pay Sept. 7 to Nov. 3, 1954.

² Services terminated Oct. 2, 1954.

³ As of Dec. 15, 1954.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures
 \$10,000.00 || Amount authorized by S. Res. 255 | 10,000.00 |

Total authorization
 20,000.00 || Amount expended Jan. 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954 | 10,544.57 |

Balance unexpended
 9,455.43 || Amount expended July 1, 1954, to Dec. 31, 1954 | 3,615.01 |

Balance unexpended
 5,840.42 |

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
PREPAREDNESS INVESTIGATION STAFF

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Anton, James, special counsel.....	\$9,404.83	\$4,702.38
Canaday, Alyce D., clerical assistant ¹	4,378.64	1,824.40
Cooper, Genevieve, secretary.....	4,665.41	2,332.68
Engle, Wallace L., investigator.....	6,003.71	3,001.80
Freese, Mary C., stenographer ²	4,856.61	1,863.32
Gilles, Benjamin J., attorney.....	7,819.96	3,909.96
Linton, Therese W., clerical assistant ²	4,378.64	364.88
McGilleuddy, Daniel F., Jr., attorney.....	7,819.96	3,909.96
Miller, Mary M., clerk-typist ⁴	4,378.64	1,094.64
Morse, Frank B., assistant chief counsel.....	10,151.40	5,075.70
Rhodes, Fred B., chief counsel.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Sirocm, Edith M., stenographer.....	4,187.45	2,093.70
Waldron, Glenn S., investigator.....	6,672.85	3,336.42

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, under S. Res. 185 agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.....	\$150,000.00
Amount expended to Dec. 31, 1954.....	81,044.33

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954..... 68,955.67

¹ As of Aug. 1, 1954.
² Services terminated Dec. 2, 1954.
³ Services terminated Aug. 1, 1954.
⁴ Services terminated Oct. 1, 1954.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY
(S. Res. 183, study of Export-Import Bank and International Bank)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Raymonde A. Clarke, staff assistant (to July 15).....	\$7,533.19	\$313.88
Dorothy H. Devine, clerical assistant.....	4,856.61	2,428.26
Donald L. Rogers, staff assistant.....	8,644.09	4,147.32
David B. Hickenlooper, staff assistant (July 14 to Aug. 22).....	4,761.00	615.77
Robert J. Fink, assistant counsel (July 26 to Aug. 31).....	8,644.09	840.39
William W. Oberlin, staff assistant (July 22 to July 29).....	8,644.09	192.09
Betty Jo Morgan, clerical assistant (from Aug. 1).....	4,283.04	1,784.60
Henry F. Holthusen, general counsel (per diem).....	32.35	5,273.05
Ezra Solomon, economic specialist (per diem).....	32.35	3,008.55
William Simon, counsel (per diem).....	32.35	485.25
Dorothy L. McCaffrey, clerical assistant.....	4,665.41	2,332.68

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong., 2d sess.....	\$126,113.96
Amount expended Jan. 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1954.....	51,868.53

Balance unexpended..... 74,245.43

HOMER E. CAPEHART,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY
(S. Res. 182, investigating problems relating to economic stabilization and mobilization)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
John L. Douglas, staff assistant.....	\$8,644.09	\$4,322.05
Carl H. Wilken, staff assistant (from Nov. 15).....	8,644.09	1,104.52
John R. Hancock, staff assistant (July 16 to Aug. 31).....	8,644.09	1,080.51
Harry K. Cuthbertson, Jr., staff assistant (July 16 to Oct. 9).....	8,644.09	2,016.95
John H. Yingling, counsel (from Sept. 7).....	11,646.00	3,687.90
Barbara H. Spencer, clerical assistant (from Sept. 3).....	4,474.23	1,466.54
Charlie W. Jones, staff assistant (from Nov. 2).....	8,644.09	1,416.66
Walter H. Moorman, counsel (per diem).....	32.35	2,393.90

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong., 2d sess.....	\$52,091.61
Amount expended Jan 1 through Dec. 31, 1954.....	31,656.91

Balance unexpended..... 20,434.70

HOMER E. CAPEHART,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Ira Dixon, chief clerk (to Aug. 31).....	\$11,646.00	\$1,941.00
Ray S. Donaldson, staff director.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
A. Lee Parsons, assistant clerk.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Joseph P. McMurray, economic consultant (to Aug. 31).....	11,646.00	1,941.00
William F. McKenna, counsel.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Norman W. Stevenson, counsel.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Florence Barr, clerical assistant.....	5,908.12	2,954.06
Pauline C. Beam, clerical assistant.....	5,334.57	2,667.29
Henrietta S. Chase, clerical assistant.....	5,908.12	2,954.06
Caro M. Pugh, clerical assistant.....	5,334.57	2,667.29
John R. Hancock, chief clerk (from Sept. 1).....	11,646.00	3,882.00
Paul Cyr, counsel (from Sept. 1).....	11,646.00	3,882.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong., 2d sess.....	\$20,000.00
Amount expended, Jan. 1, 1953, through Dec. 31, 1954.....	16,613.16

Balance unexpended..... 3,386.84

HOMER E. CAPEHART,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY
(S. Res. 229 and S. Res. 289, Investigation of the Federal Housing Administration)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st

session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
William Simon, general counsel (to Oct. 9).....	\$11,646.00	\$3,202.65
Thomas T. Kenney, assistant counsel.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Harry K. Cuthbertson, Jr., staff assistant (to July 15).....	8,644.09	360.17
John R. Hancock, staff assistant (to July 15).....	8,644.09	360.17
Joseph B. Kyle, investigator (to Oct. 15).....	8,644.09	2,521.18
Edward F. Lyons, investigator (to Dec. 15).....	7,150.81	3,277.44
James H. Walter, staff assistant.....	6,003.71	3,001.80
Helen M. Naylon, clerical assistant.....	4,283.04	2,141.52
Idell S. Courtaway, clerical assistant (to Oct. 31).....	4,283.04	1,427.68
Lenore V. Beckington, clerical assistant (to Oct. 8).....	4,283.04	1,165.93
Margaret McCormack, clerical assistant (to Aug. 23).....	4,283.04	630.55
Carole S. Keyser, clerical assistant (to Oct. 15).....	4,283.04	1,249.21
Marilyn Willmore, clerical assistant (to Oct. 15).....	3,613.89	1,054.02
Clarence M. Dinkins, assistant counsel.....	8,644.09	4,322.04
William H. Cook, staff assistant (to Oct. 15).....	6,003.71	1,607.67
Anthony Zabiegalski, Jr., staff assistant (to Oct. 15).....	6,003.71	1,751.05
Richard J. Carr, assistant counsel (to Oct. 15).....	10,400.26	3,033.38
Richard W. Hogue, Jr., assistant counsel (July 8 to Oct. 1).....	11,646.00	2,717.40
Ray C. Norvell, investigator (July 16 to Oct. 15).....	6,003.71	1,536.23
Nettle C. Bishop, clerical assistant (July 12 to July 23).....	4,283.04	142.76
Byron D. Hedges, staff assistant (July 14 to Sept. 30).....	7,246.41	1,549.91
Edna G. Cook, clerical assistant (July 23 to Oct. 15).....	4,283.04	987.46
George O. Hill, assistant counsel (July 23 to Sept. 30).....	8,644.09	1,632.77
Morris W. Bush, staff assistant (from July 26).....	8,644.09	3,721.75
Janet D. Wiebler, clerical assistant (from July 28).....	4,283.04	1,820.29
Marion Lallois, clerical assistant (Aug. 6 to 31).....	4,569.81	317.34
Dean F. Cromer, investigator (from Aug. 4).....	8,644.09	3,529.66
Harold H. McConnell, investigator (Aug. 4 to Dec. 15).....	8,644.09	3,169.48
Doris I. Thomas, clerical assistant (from Aug. 4).....	4,283.04	1,748.90
Alfred S. Baer, staff assistant (Aug. 11 to Dec. 15).....	8,644.09	2,905.35
Arthur J. Wilson, staff assistant (from Aug. 11).....	8,644.09	3,361.58
Margaret F. Anderson, clerical assistant (Aug. 19 to Dec. 15).....	4,283.04	1,391.97
Robert P. Patterson, Jr., counsel (Aug. 24 to Oct. 15).....	9,073.03	1,310.53
Angelo F. Addona, investigator (Aug. 23 to Dec. 19).....	6,003.71	1,951.17
Leafy E. Breedlove, clerical assistant (Sept. 9 to Oct. 17).....	4,283.04	463.99

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong., 2d sess.....	\$225,000.00
Amount expended Apr. 23 through Dec. 31, 1954.....	177,546.58

Balance unexpended..... 47,453.42

HOMER E. CAPEHART,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Leland D. Case, chief clerk (from Oct. 4, 1954)	\$11,646	\$2,814.45
Robert C. Albrook, chief clerk (to Oct. 3, 1954)	11,646	3,008.55
Jesse D. Coon, professional staff member (Sept. 29, 1954)	11,646	2,879.15
William P. Gullledge, professional staff member	11,646	5,815.35
Arlene B. Williams, clerical assistant	6,481.67	3,208.92
Ruth W. Bryant, clerical assistant	6,386.08	3,161.15

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong.----- \$10,000.00

Amount available, July 1, 1954----- 4,386.65
Amount expended, 83d Cong., July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954----- 835.27

Balance unexpended, Dec. 31, 1954----- 3,551.38

FRANCIS CASE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 3, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Elizabeth B. Springer, chief clerk	\$10,649.11	\$5,324.52
Betty Mae Tapy, clerical assistant	6,003.71	3,001.80
Evelyn R. Thompson, clerical assistant	4,952.20	2,476.08
Janice E. Graybeal, clerical assistant (to Aug. 6)	4,952.20	495.21
Helen Sheffett, clerical assistant (to July 23)	3,805.08	243.10
Jesse R. Nichols, clerical assistant	4,856.61	2,428.26
Serge N. Benson, professional staff	11,646.00	5,823.00
Fedele F. Fauri, professional staff (to Sept. 16)	11,646.00	2,458.60

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure----- \$10,000.00

Amount expended Jan. 1, 1953, through June 30, 1954----- 4,107.57
Amount expended July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1954----- 2,356.50

Balance unexpended----- 6,464.07

Balance unexpended----- 3,535.93

E. D. MILLIKIN,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Francis O. Wilcox, professional staff member	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Carl M. Marey, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Julius N. Cahn, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Alwyn V. Freeman, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
C. C. O'Day, chief clerk	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Pat M. Holt, assistant chief clerk	11,646.00	5,823.00
Emmett M. O'Grady, clerical assistant	5,908.12	2,954.04
Morella B. Hansen, clerical assistant	6,194.89	3,097.44
June C. Pitts, clerical assistant	5,525.75	2,762.82
Mary A. Sames, clerical assistant	4,761.00	2,380.50
Doris B. Covington, clerical assistant	5,047.77	2,523.84
Robert C. Dolan, clerical assistant	4,856.61	2,428.26
Total		51,084.90

¹ Under authority of S. Res. 179, agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong.----- \$59,000.00

Amount available, July 1, 1954----- 43,959.45
Amount expended, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954, 83d Cong.----- 6,516.43

Balance unexpended, Dec. 31, 1954----- 37,443.02

ALEXANDER WILEY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Subcommittee on Review of the United Nations Charter, under authority of S. Res. 126, agreed to July 28, 1953, and S. Res. 193, agreed to January 26, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Russell D. L. Wirth, Jr., assistant clerk (to Dec. 31, 1954)	\$5,525.75	\$2,762.82

The detail of certain personnel of the Library of Congress on a reimbursable basis was authorized by the Committee on Rules and Administration for services rendered the subcommittee.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong.----- \$75,000.00

Amount available July 1, 1954----- 40,736.36
Amount expended, July 1, to Dec. 31, 1954, 83d Cong.----- 11,809.71

Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1954----- 28,926.65

ALEXANDER WILEY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Subcommittee Making a Full and Complete Study of Foreign Technical Assistance Programs, under authority of S. Res. 214, agreed to July 6, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Emily J. Butler, assistant clerk (from Oct. 11, 1954)	\$3,805.08	\$845.57

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong.----- \$40,000.00
Amount expended, July 6 to Dec. 31, 1954 83d Cong.----- 845.57

Balance unexpended, Dec. 31, 1954----- 39,154.43

ALEXANDER WILEY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Walter L. Reynolds, chief clerk	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Richard J. O'Melia, general counsel	11,646.00	5,823.00
Glenn K. Shriver, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,662.80
Eli E. Noblemann, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Donald F. O'Donnell, professional staff member (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1954)	11,646.00	2,426.25
Ann M. Gricikis, assistant chief clerk	6,864.04	3,432.00
Emily I. Tennyson (Mrs.), clerical assistant	5,430.16	2,531.27
Ray Barnett, clerical assistant	5,334.57	2,483.51
Maxine Buffalohide (Mrs.), clerical assistant (from Oct. 16 to Dec. 15, 1954)	4,378.64	729.76
Margaret W. Duckett (Mrs.), clerical assistant (from Oct. 16 to Dec. 15, 1954)	4,091.85	681.96

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong.----- \$10,000.00

Amount available July 1, 1954----- 4,526.08
Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954, 83d Cong.----- 478.42

Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1954----- 4,047.66

JOE MCCARTHY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1955.

SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Ernest P. Abelson, clerk, from July 15 to Aug. 31	\$3,709.49	\$473.98
C. George Anastos, assistant counsel	8,552.84	4,093.90
Edith H. Anderson, staff editor	6,003.71	2,723.00
Karl H. W. Baarslag, research director to Sept. 30; from Nov. 3 to 17	10,068.45	2,936.09
John W. Beck, messenger to Aug. 15	2,422.13	304.00
Mary W. Bolt, clerical assistant to Aug. 15	2,432.13	304.00
Daniel G. Buckley, assistant counsel	8,096.60	3,733.86
Maxine B. Buffalohide, assistant clerk to Oct. 15	4,378.64	1,277.08
Maxine B. Buffalohide, assistant clerk from Dec. 16	4,856.61	202.35
Francis P. Carr, Jr., executive director to Oct. 31	11,646.00	3,882.00
Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel to Aug. 13	11,646.00	1,391.05
Margaret W. Duckett, assistant clerk to Oct. 15	4,091.85	1,193.43

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Margaret W. Duckett, assistant clerk from Dec. 16.....	\$4,569.81	\$190.40
Lavern J. Duffy, investigator.....	6,099.30	3,049.62
Rosemary Engel, assistant clerk.....	4,474.23	2,105.64
Herbert S. Hawkins, investigator to Nov. 15.....	8,279.10	3,104.64
Ray H. Jenkins, special chief counsel to July 31.....	11,646.00	970.50
James N. Juliana, acting executive director.....	11,646.00	5,449.35
Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel to minority.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Thomas W. LaVenia, assistant counsel.....	10,151.40	5,075.70
Pauline S. Larrimore, assistant clerk to Sept. 30.....	4,283.04	1,070.76
Charles A. Maner, secretary to July 31.....	11,646.00	970.50
Robert J. McElroy, investigator.....	6,864.04	3,193.00
Frances P. Mims, assistant clerk.....	6,003.71	3,001.80
Mary E. Morrill, assistant clerk to Nov. 15.....	4,474.23	1,677.82
Mary K. Nelson, clerical assistant to Aug. 15.....	2,432.13	304.00
Donald F. O'Donnell, assistant counsel to Sept. 30.....	10,151.40	2,537.85
Donald F. O'Donnell, assistant counsel from Dec. 16.....	11,646.00	485.25
Regina B. Roman, research assistant from July 15.....	5,047.77	1,906.90
Donald A. Surine, assistant counsel to July 19.....	11,646.00	614.65
Nina W. Sutton, assistant clerk.....	5,334.57	2,667.24
Charles A. Tracy, investigator.....	7,533.19	3,256.72
Ruth Young Watt, chief clerk.....	7,246.41	3,491.71

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....	\$114,598.87
Amount expended.....	90,917.49
Balance unexpended.....	23,681.38

JOE MCCARTHY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION
(S. RES. 184)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

No funds expended for subcommittee personnel, and no expense incurred. Work performed by staff of Committee on Government Operations.

Funds authorized or appropriated for subcommittee expenditure under S. Res. 184.....	\$9,837.84
Amount expended.....	.....
Balance unexpended.....	9,837.84

MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Subcommittee Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1955.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE
INVESTIGATING THE FUELS RESERVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(Under authority of S. Res. 233, agreed to April 28, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Jerome S. Adlerman, assistant counsel.....	\$9,902.55	\$825.21
Cecelia A. Hoban, clerical assistant.....	4,761.00	396.75
Adele R. O'Connor, clerical assistant.....	3,805.08	317.09

Amount available July 1, 1954.....	\$3,881.47
Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	1,710.03
Balance unexpended.....	2,171.44

JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1955.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE
INVESTIGATING THE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS

(Under authority of S. Res. 271, agreed to July 17, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Jerome S. Adlerman, professional staff member.....	\$10,649.11	\$4,437.10
Cecelia A. Hoban, clerical assistant.....	4,952.20	2,063.40
Adele R. O'Connor, clerical assistant.....	4,378.64	1,824.40

Total funds authorized or appropriated during 83d Cong. for committee expenditure.....	\$84,000.00
Amount available July 1, 1954.....	12,511.72
Additional allotment agreed to July 17, 1954.....	34,000.00
Total amount available.....	46,511.72
Expenditures July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	14,792.01
Balance unexpended.....	31,719.71

JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Kirkley S. Coulter, chief clerk to Nov. 30.....	\$11,646.00	\$4,852.50
Nellie D. McSherry, assistant chief clerk.....	9,238.93	4,619.46
Albert A. Grorud, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Elmer K. Nelson, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Stewart French, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
George B. Holderer, professional staff member.....	9,902.55	5,262.31
Marie Mathew, clerical assistant.....	5,238.97	2,619.48
Rosemary Donnelly, clerical assistant.....	5,047.77	2,523.84
Thelma C. Leach, clerical assistant.....	5,047.77	2,201.35
Dorothy A. Davis, clerical assistant.....	5,047.77	2,523.84

Funds authorized or appropriated during 83d Cong. for committee expenditure.....	\$30,000.00
Amount available July 1, 1954.....	9,287.05
Amount expended July 1, 1954, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	7,064.13
Balance unexpended.....	2,222.92

JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 4, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Subcommittee, pursuant to S. Res. 173, agreed to January 26, 1954, to investigate certain problems relating to interstate and foreign commerce)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Bourbon, August J., staff member.....	\$9,238.93	\$4,619.46
Butz, John R., clerical assistant.....	6,003.71	3,001.85
Fadely, Catherine E., clerical assistant.....	4,569.81	2,284.90
Jones, Robert F., staff member (from Sept. 1).....	11,646.00	3,882.00
Murphy, Margaret M., clerical assistant.....	4,187.45	2,093.72
Plotkin, Harry M., staff member (from Sept. 20).....	11,646.00	3,267.35
Rogers, Kathryn B., clerical assistant.....	4,474.23	2,237.11
Thompson, Helen A., clerical assistant.....	5,334.57	2,667.28
Webster, Donald D., special counsel.....	11,646.00	5,823.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, balance June 30.....	\$95,374.71
Amount expended.....	34,810.29
Balance unexpended.....	60,564.42

JOHN W. BRICKER,
Chairman.

JANUARY 4, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Cecelia M. Cook, clerical assistant.....	\$5,716.93	\$2,858.46
Harriet S. Gray, clerical assistant.....	5,716.93	2,858.46
Edward S. Jarrett, assistant chief clerk.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Edward R. Jelsma, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Robert D. L'Heureux, chief counsel.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Vera B. Rudolph, clerical assistant.....	6,290.49	3,145.24
Martha P. Shaffer, clerical assistant.....	5,716.93	2,858.46
Edward C. Sweeney, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Bertram O. Wissman, chief clerk.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Nicholas Zapple, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00

Balance, June 30.....	\$217.68
Additional amount authorized.....	10,000.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....	10,217.68
Amount expended.....	1,252.60
Balance unexpended.....	8,965.08

JOHN W. BRICKER,
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
J. G. Sourwine, counsel.....	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Joseph A. Davis, chief clerk.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
J. Carlisle Ruddy, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Wayne H. Smithey, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
George S. Green, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Thomas B. Collins, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
James L. Miller, professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Mary I. Rogers, assistant chief clerk.....	7,533.19	3,766.56
Mildred E. Canon, clerical assistant.....	6,481.67	3,240.78
Miriam O. Fox, clerical assistant.....	6,481.67	3,240.78
Carrie Lee Conner, clerical assistant.....	6,481.67	3,240.78
Naomi Hankins, clerical assistant.....	6,481.67	3,162.45
Richard F. Wambach, clerical assistant.....	6,481.67	3,068.45
Costas D. Chrissos, clerical assistant.....	6,481.67	3,240.78
Katharine M. Ellis, clerical assistant.....	6,481.67	3,240.78

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$19,063.78
Amount expended..... 8,118.02

Balance unexpended..... 10,945.76

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 8, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

(Under authority of S. Res. 172, agreed to January 27, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Baker, Dorothy C., clerk.....	\$6,481.67	\$3,240.78
Beard, Peggy S., clerk.....	4,091.85	2,045.88
Brown, James M., consultant.....	8,644.09	4,322.04
Cardiello, James A., legal investigator.....	3,709.49	1,854.72
Carpenter, Alva C., chief counsel.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Colombo, Louis R., investigator (from Aug. 16, 1954).....	7,055.23	2,645.68
Duffy, Edward R., investigator.....	8,907.12	4,453.56
Fischer, Herman E., clerk (part time).....	3,422.72	1,711.32
Fluegel, Edna R., staff member.....	9,570.74	4,184.14
Franks, George W., clerk (part time).....	3,709.49	1,854.72
Grimes, Charles P., chief counsel (to July 7, 1954).....	11,646.00	226.45
Haaser, Stephen G., research assistant.....	8,279.10	4,139.52
Humphreys, Robert C., Jr., clerk (to July 15, 1954; from Aug. 16 to Sept. 15, 1954).....	{ 2,515.29 3,422.72 }	{ 390.02 390.02 }
Keefe, James A., clerk (from July 6 to Sept. 15, 1954).....	3,422.72	665.51
Lowell, William E., editorial director.....	11,646.00	5,823.00

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
MacDevitt, Mary J., clerk.....	\$5,525.75	\$2,762.82
Malaney, Elinor L., clerk.....	6,481.67	3,001.80
Malaney, Ethel A., clerk (from Aug. 1, 1954).....	5,525.75	2,302.35
Mandel, Benjamin, research director.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
McDonnell, Yvonne G., clerk.....	5,525.75	2,762.82
McManus, Mary B., research specialist (from Oct. 12, 1954, when actually employed—54 days).....	9,073.03	1,360.94
McManus, Robert C., staff member.....	11,395.68	5,697.84
Mercer, Doris L., clerk.....	5,525.75	2,762.82
Mitchell, Jonathan, consultant, temporary (from July 12, 1954, when actually employed—125 days).....	11,646.00	4,043.75
Richards, Ann E., clerk (from Aug. 1, 1954).....	5,525.75	2,302.35
Roberts, Marilyn H., clerk.....	5,525.75	2,681.03
Somes, Naomi W., clerk.....	5,334.57	2,667.24
Stavropoulos, Mary, clerical assistant.....	4,856.61	2,428.26

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$149,523.12
Amount expended..... 98,492.40

Balance unexpended..... 51,030.72

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(S. Res. 181, agreed to January 26, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Arens, Richard, staff director.....	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Arens, William H., staff member.....	8,990.07	4,495.02
Ashcraft, Ann, clerk.....	3,805.08	1,902.54
Blair, Drury H., staff member.....	9,570.74	4,785.36
Burton, Robert R., staff member.....	9,902.55	4,951.26
Cameron, Betty C., clerk.....	4,569.81	2,284.86
DeGooyer, Franzetta R., clerk.....	4,569.81	2,284.86
McCloskey, Mary J., clerk.....	5,525.75	2,762.82
Mesmer, Fred M., staff member.....	9,404.83	4,702.38
Schroeder, Frank W., investigator.....	9,902.55	4,951.26
Theurer, Gary L., clerk, to Aug. 12.....	2,827.14	329.82
Total.....		39,273.18

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$53,618.85
Amount expended..... 39,533.75

Balance unexpended..... 14,085.10

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 7, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE UNITED STATES

(Under authority of S. Res. 190, agreed to January 27, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Beaser, Herbert W., chief counsel.....	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Bobo, James H., assistant counsel.....	10,566.16	5,283.06
Chumbris, Peter N., assistant counsel-investigator.....	8,552.84	4,276.38
Clendennen, Richard, executive director.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Gibbons, Richard M., file clerk-liaison.....	4,665.41	2,292.85
Goff, Donald H., consultant.....	2,515.29	1,257.60
Hart, Edward, consultant to Dec. 15.....	4,856.61	2,225.90
Holloway, Mary F., clerical assistant.....	5,143.38	2,571.66
Jensen, Floyd A., investigator.....	6,864.04	3,432.00
McArthur, Ina W., clerical assistant to July 23.....	4,665.41	298.06
Mayes, Martin, consultant from Aug. 23.....	7,055.23	2,508.50
Morris, Charles V., administrative assistant.....	7,533.19	3,766.56
Mowery, Edward J., public relations consultant to Dec. 15.....	10,566.16	4,842.80
Perian, Carl L., investigator.....	5,238.97	2,619.48
Schonberger, Claude M., investigator.....	6,386.08	3,054.94
Sears, Lillian F., clerical assistant.....	4,856.61	2,428.26
Shawn, E. Luise, administrative secretary.....	6,864.04	3,432.00
Strong, Harold F., social services consultant from Aug. 23.....	10,068.45	3,579.86
Sullivan, Thomas S., investigator to Oct. 15.....	6,003.71	1,751.05
Tompson, Mary E., clerical assistant.....	4,665.41	2,332.68
Sears, Wendell E., investigator (Oct. 20 to 28).....	5,430.16	135.75

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$112,229.99
Amount expended..... 91,029.63

Balance unexpended..... 21,200.36

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH EMIGRATION OF REFUGEES FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS

(Under authority of S. Res. 188, agreed to January 26, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Guthridge, Eleanor C., research assistant and attorney.....	\$10,068.45	\$5,034.18
Beaton, Adele V., clerical assistant.....	4,856.61	2,428.26
Marhofer, Louis, special representative (from Dec. 21).....	750.45	20.84

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$33,354.85
Amount expended..... 17,268.92

Balance unexpended..... 16,085.93

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

(Under authority of S. Res. 227, agreed to April 28, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees:

for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Day, Nannette H., clerk-secretary (to Sept. 30)	\$2,674.68	\$668.67
Stevens, William A., clerk	5,238.97	2,619.48
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	\$36,393.47	
Amount expended	7,003.70	
Balance unexpended	29,389.77	

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PENITENTIARIES
(Under authority of S. Res. 187, agreed to Jan. 26, 1954)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	\$4,739.22
Amount expended	1,066.43
Balance unexpended	3,672.79

HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 6, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Roy E. James, chief clerk	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Richard L. Callaghan, assistant chief clerk	11,646.00	5,823.00
Crawford C. Heerlein, clerical assistant	6,290.49	3,145.20
Thelma W. Blankenship, clerical assistant	5,812.53	2,906.22
Paul Sample, clerical assistant	5,812.53	2,906.22
Loretta Hogan Gawenda, clerical assistant	4,952.20	2,476.08
Alice H. Price, clerical assistant	4,952.20	2,476.08
Helyn Eagle, clerical assistant	4,952.20	2,444.21
Helen H. Papps, clerical assistant	4,952.20	2,476.08
Marjorie M. Whitaker, clerical assistant	4,952.20	2,476.08
Melvin W. Sneed, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Michael J. Bernstein, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
John D. Stringer, professional staff member	9,073.03	4,493.13
William G. Reidy, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	\$15,000.00	
Amount expended	10,022.35	
Balance unexpended	4,977.65	

H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Chairman.

JANUARY 6, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WELFARE AND PENSION FUNDS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Carey, Marjorie L., clerk-stenographer	\$3,900.68	\$650.10
Christofferson, Alice R., stenographer	4,091.85	2,045.88
Coburn, William H., assistant chief counsel	11,646.00	5,823.00
Cordes, S. Whitman, chief investigator	11,646.00	2,426.25
Curran, Marguerite, clerical assistant ¹	3,805.08	232.52
Gilmore, Scally, clerk-stenographer	4,856.61	2,428.26
Holzman, Bernice M., clerical assistant ²	3,805.08	211.38
Homer, Marilyn T., clerical assistant ¹	3,805.08	232.52
Juliano, Mary H., clerical assistant ²	3,805.08	211.38
Kearney, Rita M., stenographer ³	4,378.64	790.57
Kirksey, Mary P., clerical assistant ¹	3,805.08	232.52
Knight, Mabelle H., clerical assistant ¹	3,805.08	232.52
Kuhl, Arthur M., chief clerk	5,430.16	2,715.06
Leece, William A., chief counsel and staff director	11,646.00	5,823.00
MacIntyre, Duncan M., investigator	9,073.03	4,536.48
Miller, William J., investigator	9,653.69	3,164.25
Montler, Gladys E., secretary	4,952.20	2,476.08
Murphy, Ann J., clerical assistant ¹	3,805.08	158.53
Plant, Francis X., investigator	9,073.03	2,192.63
Smith, Pearl E., clerk-stenographer	4,761.00	1,481.20
Sornson, Betty D., stenographer	4,856.61	148.39
Sornson, Louis W., investigator	4,073.03	4,536.48
Suss, Frederic T., investigator	9,073.03	2,091.82
Touche, Agnes, stenographer ¹	4,856.61	1,241.10
Turner, Blake E., investigator	9,073.03	3,049.52
Wenstrup, J. James, investigator	9,073.03	2,016.22

¹ Terminated on Dec. 13, 1954.
² Terminated on Dec. 11, 1954.
³ Terminated on Dec. 17, 1954.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	\$125,150.00
Amount expended	72,495.64
Balance unexpended	52,654.36

H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Paschal, Frank A., chief clerk	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Johnson, R. W., professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Brawley, H. W., professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Irwin, Mary, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Bobo, Virginia, assistant chief clerk	5,716.93	2,858.46
Homan, Colette E., clerical assistant	6,481.67	3,240.78

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Lanigan, Alice Y., clerical assistant ¹	\$4,856.61	\$2,428.26
McElroy, Marty, clerical assistant	5,143.38	2,571.66
Paramore, Mary Anne, clerical assistant	5,334.57	2,667.24
Sutherland, Mary H., clerical assistant	4,856.61	2,428.26

¹ Under authority of S. Res. 221, agreed to Apr. 7, 1954.
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong.----- \$10,000.00

Amount available, July 1, 1954	5,867.34
Amount expended, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954	1,407.65
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1954	4,459.69

FRANK CARLSON,
Chairman.

JANUARY 1, 1955.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to January 1, 1955, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Bassett, Ellsworth W., professional staff	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
Fox, Thomas F., clerical staff	6,003.71	3,001.85
Kapnic, Charles N., chief clerk	11,646.00	5,823.00
Lusebyk, Mary, clerical staff	4,569.81	2,284.90
Martinez, John L., clerical staff	6,481.67	3,240.83
Ortiz, Frances, professional staff	11,646.00	5,823.00
Porter, Eloise, assistant clerk	7,437.59	3,718.79
Sneed, Theo W., professional staff	11,646.00	5,823.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure	\$35,000.00
Amount expended	8,077.31
Balance unexpended	26,922.69

EDWARD MARTIN,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Bookwalter, William F., chief clerk	\$11,646.00	\$5,823.00
St. Clair, Darrell, professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
McLachlan, Ann E., clerical assistant	6,003.71	3,001.80
Jackson, Elaine H., clerical assistant	6,003.71	3,001.80
Gavin, B. Floy, clerical assistant	6,003.71	3,001.80
Greene, Eleanor L., clerical assistant	4,474.23	2,237.10
Berkovitch, Boris S., professional staff member	11,646.00	5,823.00
Troiano, Thelma M., assistant chief clerk	4,665.41	2,332.68
Total		31,044.18

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 83d Cong.....	\$10,000.00
Amount available, July 1, 1954.....	7,859.46
Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954.....	3,845.23

Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1954..... 4,014.23

WILLIAM E. JENNER,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Kemp, L. Stanley, chief investigator.....	\$8,990.07	\$4,495.02
Strain, Mary L., clerk.....	5,716.93	2,858.46
Total.....		7,353.48

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, S. Res. 234, May 21, 1954..... \$50,000.00

Amount available, July 1, 1954..... 46,578.47

Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954..... 6,602.05

Balance unexpended, Dec. 31, 1954..... 39,976.42

WILLIAM E. JENNER,
Chairman.

JANUARY 5, 1955.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Amis, William D., professional staff member.....	\$10,068.45	\$5,034.18
Byrne, Elizabeth A., clerical assistant.....	5,908.12	2,954.04
Forsythe, Robert A., professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00
Humphrey, Katherine J., clerical assistant.....	4,665.41	2,332.68
Jehle, Philip F., assistant chief clerk.....	8,552.84	4,276.38
Lasky, Sara Betty, clerical assistant.....	4,569.81	2,284.86
Novak, Gertrude C., clerical assistant.....	4,569.81	2,284.86
O'Connor, Blake, professional staff member.....	10,068.45	5,034.18
Ruppert, Minna L., chief clerk.....	9,653.69	4,826.82
Stults, Walter B., professional staff member.....	11,646.00	5,823.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, July 1, 1954..... \$10,000.00

Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1954..... 1,695.62

Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1954..... 8,304.38

EDWARD J. THYE,
Chairman.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unani-

mous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CLEMENTS (for Mr. McNAMARA):

S. 549. A bill for the relief of Arthur Joseph La Fleur (also known as Arthur J. Sakoffs); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEMENTS (for Mr. JACKSON):
S. 550. A bill for the relief of John Axel Arvidson; and

S. 551. A bill for the relief of Anthony Agustino Scrivanich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 552. A bill for the relief of Arch Robertson; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CLEMENTS (for Mr. CHAVEZ):
S. 553. A bill for the relief of Estalia G. Stathis and Ariadni Vassiliki G. Stathis;

S. 554. A bill for the relief of Nedjet Irfan Evvin;

S. 555. A bill for the relief of Jose Cipriano Arias Gonzalez;

S. 556. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vincenta Rojas Gomez;

S. 557. A bill for the relief of John A. Lynn;

S. 558. A bill for the relief of Irene Montoya;

S. 559. A bill for the relief of Michael Miakos;

S. 560. A bill for the relief of Louis Rachid Habib;

S. 561. A bill for the relief of Feliciano C. Mendoza;

S. 562. A bill for the relief of Charles F. Garriz; and

S. 563. A bill for the relief of Estalia G. Stathis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 564. A bill for the relief of Caroline M. Newmark and Melville Moritz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 565. A bill for the relief of Edgar Arved Polberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 566. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the establishment of the Fort Leavenworth, Kans., military post;

S. 567. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the Young Women's Christian Association;

S. 568. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of those leaders who pioneered in the field of mental health; and

S. 569. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special stamp in commemoration of the memory of Christopher "Kit" Carson; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 570. A bill for the relief of James Ji-Tsung Woo, Margie Wanchung Woo, Daniel Du-Ning Woo, and Robert Du-An Woo;

S. 571. A bill for the relief of Marguarete Emelianoff;

S. 572. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Dello A. Loo Murgas;

S. 573. A bill for the relief of Julius Firt; and

S. 574. A bill for the relief of Martin P. Pavlov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

S. 575. A bill relating to the issuance of a patent-in-fee to Lorraine Dennis Crawford Woods; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 576. A bill for the relief of Panayiotis Mickel Mavroyiannis;

S. 577. A bill for the relief of Wilton J. Parker; and

S. 578. A bill for the relief of Edmund Lowe and Richard Lowe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 579. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Scalia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUNDT:

S. 580. A bill to preserve the wheat acreage history of farms voluntarily underplanting their allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 581. A bill for the relief of Nadeem M. Muna; and

S. 582. A bill for the relief of Aloisia Schlotter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. KEFAUVER):

S. 583. A bill to modify the comprehensive plans for the improvement of the Cumberland River and tributaries to provide for the inclusion in such plans for the payment of specific amounts to certain cities for the construction of additional water system facilities necessitated by the raising of the water level of the Cumberland River as a result of the construction of the Old Hickory lock and dam project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 584. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to the Customs Court;

S. 585. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chang Ho Cho;

S. 586. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Laddomada, Antonietta Laddomada, and children, Concetta and Paolo Laddomada;

S. 587. A bill for the relief of Hildegard Hiller;

S. 588. A bill for the relief of Col. David W. Stonecliffe; and

S. 589. A bill for the relief of Lt. P. B. Sampson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE (for himself, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. LANGER,

Mr. BARRETT, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. NEELY):

S. 590. A bill relating to the rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See the remarks of Mr. KILGORE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 591. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to reduce to 60 years the age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 592. A bill for the relief of Chia-Yi Jen (also known as Charles Jen); and

S. 593. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of Chester H. Tuck, Mary Elizabeth Fisher, James Thomas Harper, and Mrs. T. W. Bennett" by placing a 10 percent limitation on agent or attorney fees in lieu of a complete prohibition thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE):

S. 594. A bill to amend section 6 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act so as to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 595. A bill to amend section 621 (a) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to increase the period of time within which persons discharged from active service shall be eligible to apply for insurance under such act; and

S. 596. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide for the preservation of records; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 597. A bill for the relief of Frieda M. Schwabe and minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 598. A bill to provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for the Albeni Falls Reservoir project, Idaho, by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 599. A bill to prohibit the transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce; and

S. 600. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POTTER:

S. 601. A bill for the relief of Beryl Roberts Irer;

S. 602. A bill for the relief of Gordon Thompson Brown;

S. 603. A bill for the relief of Edward and Lily Elsie White;

S. 604. A bill for the relief of Alick Bhark;

S. 605. A bill for the relief of Myung Sik Hong;

S. 606. A bill for the relief of Gisela Hofmeyer; and

S. 607. A bill for the relief of Hildegard Kropfisch Pelloski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. MARTIN of Iowa):

S. 608. A bill for the relief of Catherine Samouris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. ANDERSON):

S. 609. A bill to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

(See the remarks of Mr. HICKENLOOPER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KUCHEL:

S. 610. A bill for the relief of Mary Ishii; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUCHEL (for himself, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. MALONE, and Mr. BIBLE):

S. 611. A bill to provide Federal assistance for construction and reconstruction of a highway from the Nevada State line across the Sierra Nevada Mountains into the San Francisco Bay area; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. KUCHEL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PAYNE:

S. 612. A bill to enable the States to provide for the increased financial needs of persons receiving assistance under the public-assistance plans established pursuant to the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. PAYNE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

S. 613. A bill to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before April 1, 1957; and

S. 614. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to the American National Red Cross;

to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 615. A bill for the relief of Dr. T. H. Oddie; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See the remarks of Mr. McCLELLAN when he introduced the first above-mentioned bill.)

By Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. KEFAUVER):

S. 616. A bill for the relief of the cities of Lebanon and Gallatin, Tenn.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 617. A bill for the relief of Mary S. Shaw; and

S. 618. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of the town of Lancaster, Mass., for the loss of taxes on certain property in such town acquired by the United States for use for military purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (by request):

S. 619. A bill for the relief of Kerson Huang; and

S. 620. A bill for the relief of Louis Bostiga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 621. A bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; and

S. 622. A bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Blackfoot Indian Tribe of Montana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KILGORE (for himself and Mr. NEELY):

S. 623. A bill to limit the procurement of fuels of foreign origin by the armed services for use within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KERR:

S. 624. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation;

S. 625. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, so as to require that prices of certain agricultural commodities be supported at 100 percent of parity, and for other purposes; and

S. 626. A bill to authorize the conduct of a nationwide farm cost of production study for major farm-produced commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. KERR (for himself, Mr. FREAR, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. LANGER, Mr. HILL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. WILEY, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. LONG, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. STENNIS):

S. 627. A bill to provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance and benefits for others who are in need through the issuance of certificates to be used in the acquisition of surplus agricultural food products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. KERR (for himself, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. DANIEL):

S. 628. A bill to authorize construction of a highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KERR (for himself and Mr. MONRONEY):

S. 629. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry on certain experimentation work in drought management; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 630. A bill to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MUNDT (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

S. 631. A bill to amend certain provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, relating to educational exchange and other cultural programs under such act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WELKER:

S. 632. A bill for the relief of Jan R. Cwiklinski; and

S. 633. A bill for the relief of certain alien shepherders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERR (for himself and Mr. MONRONEY):

S. 634. A bill to authorize loans to owners of farm housing accommodations on farms for the purpose of assisting in the acquisition of adequate facilities for providing and using water in such accommodations; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HENNINGS (by request):

S. 635. A bill to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. HENNINGS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HENNINGS (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. GORE):

S. 636. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the remarks of Mr. HENNINGS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LONG (for himself and Mr. ELLENDER):

S. 637. A bill to provide for the conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard, and Esler Field, La., to the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 638. A bill for the relief of Jorge Ventura;

S. 639. A bill for the relief of Rosa Fenzl Cassity;

S. 640. A bill for the relief of Roger Ouellette; and

S. 641. A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Lym, doing business as Lym Engineering Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 642. A bill for the relief of Shigeko Nakamura;

S. 643. A bill for the relief of Perla Funes Ovidia;

S. 644. A bill for the relief of Sandy Michael John Philp;

S. 645. A bill for the relief of Donald R. Dyson and Kenneth M. Dyson;

S. 646. A bill for the relief of Vartan M. Benjanian;

S. 647. A bill for the relief of Teresa Monterola Monsanto;

S. 648. A bill for the relief of John Soudas;

S. 649. A bill for the relief of Zaida Baumzveiger; and

S. 650. A bill for the relief of Antonios Vasillos Zarkadis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 651. A bill to amend section 401 (e) (2) of the Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. DUFF, Mr. MORSE, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 652. A bill to encourage the States to hold preferential primary elections for the nomination of candidates for the office of President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LONG (for himself and Mr. ELLENDER):

S. 653. A bill to provide for the conveyance of Jackson Barracks, La., to the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. FULBRIGHT):

S. 654. A bill to extend the direct loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to the expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 655. A bill to amend the act to require the Postmaster General to reimburse postmasters of discontinued post offices for equipment owned by the postmaster; and

S. 656. A bill to permit involuntarily separated postmasters, when post offices are discontinued, to acquire classified civil-service status through noncompetitive civil-service examinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. IVES (for himself, Mr. EUTLER, and Mr. CASE of New Jersey):

S. 657. A bill providing relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. IVES when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. IVES:

S. 658. A bill to establish a Commission on Programs for the Aging; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. IVES when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KERR (for himself and Mr. MONRONEY):

S. 659. A bill for the relief of Mary Rose and Mrs. Alcie Rose Spittler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself and Mr. LANGER):

S. 660. A bill to amend sections 2311, 2312, and 2313 of title 18, United States Code, so as to extend the punishment for the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce to tractors, commercial truck trailers and truck semitrailers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEMENTS (for himself, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUFF, Mr. NEELY, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. HENNING, Mr. SYMLINGTON, Mr. HILL, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and Mr. DIRKSEN):

S. 661. A bill to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLEMENTS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself, Mr. GREEN, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. NEELY, and Mr. PASTORE):

S. 662. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. LEHMAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. J. Res. 22. Joint resolution placing certain individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in the islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in the same status as those who served in the Armed Forces during the Philippine Insurrection and their survivors; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. DIRKSEN when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to designate October 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSH (for himself Mr. PURTELL, and Mr. SMATHERS):

S. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution authorizing the President to designate 1 week in June of each year as National Amateur Radio Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. BUSH when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WELKER (for himself, Mr. DANIEL, and Mr. SMATHERS):

S. J. Res. 26. Joint resolution to authorize the appointment of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as General of the Armies of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President by primary elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RENDITION OF MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS ON COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], and my colleague, the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Copyright Act of 1909. The bill would repeal that section of the Copyright Act which permits operators of coin-operated music machines to perform copyrighted musical compositions for profit without payment to the copyright owner and without the owner's consent.

As now written, the Copyright Act provides that playing recordings in coin-

operated music machines at public places where no admission fee is charged is not deemed a public performance for profit. The practical effect of this provision has been to deny composers and authors of the musical works performed on jukeboxes a just share in the profits which their works earn by being so performed.

All other commercial users of music—without exception—are required to compensate the copyright owners for commercial use of their music. Under the provisions of the Copyright Act, radio and television networks and stations, hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, dancehalls, skating rinks, and all other media of commercial entertainment may not perform a copyrighted musical composition—whether by means of phonograph records or otherwise—without the permission of the copyright owner. The only exception is the jukebox, which benefits today from a special exemption accorded in 1909 to the type of music machine then in use in penny arcades.

When during the era of the penny arcade the Congress granted this special exemption to coin-operated music machines, it could not possibly foresee that these relatively few and primitive devices would grow into today's gigantic jukebox industry. Whereas in 1909 the intake of coin-operated music machines was comparatively nominal, and today the jukebox industry is a multimillion dollar enterprise, in which more than 500,000 machines pile up a gross annual revenue of over \$500 million.

The outmoded 1909 exemption has become discriminatory not only to the composers and authors who must watch without recourse as jukebox operators pile up profits from the free use of their music—it is discriminatory also to all other commercial users, who must compensate the composer. This discrimination against the composer and against other commercial users is compounded by the fact that the jukebox operators, not content with enjoying the benefits of an outmoded provision of the 1909 act, are in 1955 very generally doubling their rates, charging 10 cents instead of 5 cents for each playing of a record.

I can call to mind no other group—whether in agriculture, mining, commerce or industry—which is legally permitted to take away a citizen's property without his consent and to make money from that property without compensating the owner. Yet this is exactly what is happening to composers and authors under the archaic provision of the Copyright Act which my cosponsors and I are seeking to eliminate.

Many responsible national and local organizations have urged the repeal of this inequitable exemption.

These organizations include American Bar Association; State and local bar associations; General Federation of Women's Clubs; National Federation of Music Clubs; National Music Council; American Patent Law Association; Authors' League of America; Songwriters' Protective Association; Sweet Adelines, Inc.; Music Publishers' Protective Association; American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers; Broadcast Music, Inc., as well as the vast majority of

the Nation's composers, authors, and publishers, and the agencies of the United States Government which are charged with examining into such matters: Department of State, the Library of Congress, and the Register of Copyrights.

I hope that the Congress will move promptly to correct this manifest injustice to America's composers and authors and their publishers. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 590) relating to the rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines, submitted by Mr. KILGORE (for himself and other Senators) was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 (e) of title 17, United States Code (act of Mar. 4, 1909, Public Law 349, 60th Cong., 2d sess., as amended), is amended by striking out the following: "The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where such reproduction or rendition occurs."

This act shall take effect as of July 1, 1955.

REDUCTION OF AGE LIMIT FOR WOMEN TO RECEIVE OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE BENEFITS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to reduce to 60 years the age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

This bill is designed to correct a current inequity, in that a great many women must eke out a bare existence while waiting to reach their eligibility age of 65.

Recent experience has shown that the wives of only 2 out of every 5 of the married men qualifying for old-age and survivors insurance benefits are also immediately eligible for benefits. On the other hand, if we reduce the wives' eligibility age to 60, this will make it possible for 7 out of every 10 women to receive retirement benefits simultaneously with their husbands.

Right now, however, if the husband retires at or just after reaching 65, the couple has only his benefit until the wife reaches age 65. Wives who have never worked or who have had no recent employment often find it difficult to get a job in their sixties to supplement their husband's retirement benefit.

Moreover, widows at or near the age of 60 and who have not had recent work experience, also find it difficult to obtain jobs.

I believe that this bill is eminently sound, and I earnestly hope that the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee will find it possible to take early action thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 591) to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to reduce to 60 years the age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT OF LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT RELATING TO INCREASED BENEFITS IN CASES OF DISABLING INJURIES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], and the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], I introduce, for reference to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, a bill to bring disability benefits under the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act up to date. Since 1948 there has been no increase in the disability compensation benefits for working people covered by this act.

Present benefits range from a minimum of \$12 to a maximum of \$35 a week. Existing law provides that no benefits are to be paid for the first 7 days of disability but that if the disability continues for 49 days, benefits are allowable from the day of injury.

The proposed bill would amend the present law in four respects:

First. Increase minimum weekly benefits to \$20.

Second. Increase maximum weekly benefits to \$50.

Third. Reduce the qualifying period to 3 days.

Fourth. Reduce the period for obtaining full compensation from the date of injury to 14 days.

In recognition of increases in the cost of living, Congress has liberalized benefits under the Social Security Act and raised the minimum wage.

In the last Congress this bill received favorable departmental reports.

This measure appears to be in line with congressional policy. I urge its early consideration.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the body of the RECORD following the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 594) to amend section 6 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act so as to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries, introduced by Mr. MORSE (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 906), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. (a) No compensation shall be allowed for the first 3 days of the disability, except the benefits provided for in section 7: *Provided, however*, That in case the injury results in disability of more than 14 days the compensation shall be allowed from the date of disability.

"(b) Compensation for disability shall not exceed \$50 per week and compensation for total disability shall not be less than \$20 per week: *Provided, however*, That if the employee's average weekly wages, as computed under section 10, are less than \$20 per week he shall receive as compensation for total disability his average weekly wages."

REWARDS FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION RELATING TO SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and myself, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill, which is identical with a bill which was introduced during the previous session, to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 609) to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALL-YEAR HIGHWAY OVER SIERRA MOUNTAINS

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the defense and safety of our Nation is very greatly dependent on the mobility of our armed forces and the adequacy of a strategic transportation system.

One vital segment of the defense highway network has been recognized for many years as entirely inadequate to meet the demands which certainly would be placed upon it in event of attack upon the Western United States or outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific in which this country might regrettably become involved. This is the portion crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountain.

In view of unusual circumstances which have caused growing concern, I introduce on behalf of myself and three of my colleagues, the senior Senator

from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the two Senators from Nevada [Mr. MALONE and Mr. BIBLE], a bill authorizing Federal participation with the State of California in replacing a dangerous, limited-capacity road over the high Sierras with a dependable, carefully-engineered, all-year highway. A companion bill is being introduced in the House by Representative ENGLE, of California.

The urgent need for a cross-mountain road of much greater capacity than now exists for both national defense and normal transportation purposes warrants enactment of such legislation.

This measure, providing for reconstruction of approximately 100 miles of Route 40 is entitled to special consideration because of the inadequacy of present mountain crossings, the existence of a great number of key defense installations in the region which would be served, the undeniable importance of a highway link between the interior of the country and the essential ports on San Francisco Bay, and the peculiar engineering and construction problems which must be solved.

Any doubt that such a project is imperative to national defense was demonstrated last summer by a simulated attack on the Oakland-San Francisco section of California. As a result of observations during Operation Alert, military and civil defense authorities agreed that prompt steps should be taken to construct additional highway connections across the mountain. The critical need was emphasized by the fact that the existing highway was blocked for 4 hours as a result of traffic jams during what was only a practice.

The importance of a 4-lane highway also was driven home to military authorities in 2 recent winters. Heavy snowfalls closed the present two-lane road for considerable lengths of time. In normal situations, even during the winter an average of 400 trucks cross the summit of the mountains on this route daily. The dire consequences of complete interruption of traffic in an emergency may be easily imagined.

The California Legislature voted almost unanimously in 1953 to share the cost of reconstructing the mountain segment of this highway. The State of California already has expended large sums in transforming portions of the route into a multilane expressway. Joint action is essential to completing the task of providing a road of the sort which is vital to national safety.

I hope that this bill will receive early consideration, so that work can be scheduled in the very near future.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 611) to provide Federal assistance for construction and reconstruction of a highway from the Nevada stateline across the Sierra Nevada Mountains into the San Francisco Bay area, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

INCREASED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN PERSONS RECEIVING OLD-AGE BENEFITS

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill which would increase the maximum limitation for those of our citizens receiving old-age assistance as well as others covered under our public assistance plans.

The bill, as it applies to the aged, the blind, and the permanently and totally disabled, would authorize a maximum of \$75 a month. The present maximum is \$55 a month.

These senior citizens are those who do not come under the regular social security retirement provisions. They were too old or otherwise ineligible to be covered by the bill when it was first passed. Since then, their number has been steadily decreasing as more and more retired persons are covered by the regular retirement provisions of the social security system.

The bill, which is cited as the Public Assistance Act of 1955, would also increase from four-fifths to six-sevenths the Federal share of the initial allotment, which would be raised in this bill from \$25 to \$35 a month. The Federal Government would continue to pay half of all aid above this figure up to a maximum of \$75.

Federal payments to dependent children are increased in the same proportion.

There is no change under this bill in payments to the States for the administration of their plans or in Federal payments to eligible residents of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

It is only proper that in keeping with the spirit of the Social Security Act, payments to the aged and the handicapped should increase to meet the higher cost of living they face today. We all know how heavy the burden on our senior citizens has become since the end of World War II. Throughout the years there has been a very slight increase in the standards previously established, and this bill is simply a well-deserved recognition of an existing need.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 612) to enable the States to provide for the increased financial needs of persons receiving assistance under the public-assistance plans established pursuant to the Social Security Act, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

EXTENSION OF REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1949

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to extend the Reorganization Act of 1949, which will expire on April 1 of this year. In view of the work and the anticipated reports of the Hoover Commission, or the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, I think it is imperative that this act be extended.

If the bill is referred to the Committee on Government Operations, we shall

undertake to process it immediately. I make that announcement so that if any Senator contemplates opposing it, he may so indicate to the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 613) to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before April 1, 1957, introduced by Mr. McCLELLAN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Government Operations.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce a bill providing for the representation of indigent defenders in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States. This bill has been strongly recommended by Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that following it there be printed the text of a letter sent by the Attorney General to the Vice President recommending passage of this proposed legislation.

I earnestly hope that the Senate Judiciary Committee will find it possible to report on this measure at the earliest possible date.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 630) to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title 18 of the United States Code, section 3006, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 3006. Public defenders; representation of indigent defendants

"(a) Each district court of the United States may appoint a public defender. In any district where terms of court are held in two or more places, the court may appoint a public defender at each such place. Whenever a district court is satisfied that the number of cases assigned to a public defender is greater than can be conveniently conducted by him, the court may appoint one or more assistant public defenders to render aid to the public defender. The public defender with the approval of the court may appoint a clerk or clerks as may be necessary in such number as may be approved by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Public defenders or assistant public defenders appointed under this section may be full-time or part-time officers as the volume of work in the judgment of the court may require. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of a court in which there is a public defender that any person charged in said court with a felony or misdemeanor (other than a petty offense, as defined by section 1 of this title) is unable to employ counsel, the court shall assign the public defender to act as counsel for such person with respect

to such charge: *Provided*, That if in any case there are indigent defendants with such conflicting interests that they cannot all be properly represented by the same counsel, the court may appoint counsel separate from the public defender for one or more of them and provide for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of such counsel in the same manner as is provided for counsel appointed under subsection (c) of this section. It shall be the duty of the public defender to act as counsel for each defendant to whom he is assigned at every stage of the prosecution, unless after the assignment the court is satisfied that the defendant is able to employ other counsel. Each district court by which a public defender is appointed may adopt appropriate rules governing his conduct subject to general regulations on the subject, which may be adopted by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

"(b) Each public defender and assistant public defender shall be paid a salary based upon the service to be performed in no case exceeding \$10,000 per annum, to be fixed by the Judicial Conference of the United States. He shall also be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred by him in the performance of his duties when approved by the district court.

"(c) In any district not having a city of more than 500,000 population, in which the district court considers that the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases brought in the court can be provided for more economically by the appointment of counsel in particular cases in which such representation may be deemed requisite than by the appointment of a public defender, and no public defender is appointed or in any district having a city of over 500,000 population if the district court so considers, the judicial counsel of the circuit approves, and no public defender is appointed, the court may appoint counsel for indigent defendants in particular cases. Counsel so appointed may in the discretion of the court be compensated in amounts to be determined by the court upon the conclusion of the service, at a rate not in excess of \$35 a day for time necessarily and properly expended in preparation and trial of the case, and may be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred in the representation and approved by the court: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount expended for compensation and reimbursement of such counsel in any district shall not exceed \$5,000 in any fiscal year.

"(d) In any criminal cases in which an indigent defendant is represented in the district court by a public defender or by counsel appointed by the court in the particular case, the public defender or such counsel, as the case may be, shall also represent him in the event of appeal in the appeal proceedings if either the district court or the court having jurisdiction of the appeal shall consider that there is reasonable ground for appeal and shall so direct. Services of the nature specified in this subsection if rendered by a public defender shall be part of his duties and performed without other compensation than his salary. If such services are rendered by counsel appointed in the particular case, such counsel may be compensated in the measure specified in subsection (c) for counsel appointed to represent indigent defendants in criminal cases and be reimbursed for their expenses. Any sums so paid for compensation and expenses of services on appeal shall be included in the maximum limit of \$5,000 in any fiscal year imposed by subsection (c) upon the aggregate expenditures for the defense of indigent defendants in the respective districts from which the appeals are taken.

"(e) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the United States courts, out of any money in the Treasury not other-

wise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. The salaries and expenses of public defenders and assistant public defenders and compensation and expenses of attorneys appointed by the courts to represent defendant in particular cases, above provided for, shall be paid out of appropriations available therefor under the supervision of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

"(f) The term 'district court of the United States' as used in this section shall include the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the District Court of Guam, and the district courts of the United States created by chapter 5 of title 28, United States Code."

SEC. 2. The analysis of chapter 201 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out item 3006 and inserting in its place the following item:

"3006. Public defenders; representation of indigent defendants."

The letter presented by Mr. WILEY is as follows:

THE VICE PRESIDENT,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I should like to recommend the introduction and enactment of legislation to provide for the adequate representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States.

Although the sixth amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides that in all criminal prosecutions an accused shall "have the assistance of counsel for his defense," the existing system of assigning counsel to represent indigent defendants does not seem adequately to comply with the spirit of the amendment.

As I stated to a legislative subcommittee in the last Congress, the collaboration of the bar with the bench by voluntary acceptance of assignments as defense counsel, without compensation, is much like the use of the volunteer fire system in modern society. Both seem to be outmoded. It is neither adequate nor fair that the burden of defending persons who are unable to afford counsel when charged with the commission of crime should fall upon a tiny percentage of the whole bar, to be performed upon a gratuitous catch-as-catch-can basis. There is a community responsibility, consonant with a constitutional proscription, to provide full-time paid counsel, trained in the techniques of the criminal law, to represent the poor who are charged with crime. It is the business of all of us who are charged with maintaining our form of government within the framework of the Constitution to provide an adequate means of assuring every person of the "assistance of counsel for his defense" without regard to whether he has the means to pay for such counsel.

Accordingly, I am submitting a measure which will provide for the appointment of public defenders by the district courts of the United States either as full-time or part-time officers, as the volume of the work may require. The measure also provides that in any districts which do not contain a city of over 500,000 people and in which a regular public defender has not been appointed, the district court may, when deemed more economical than to provide a regular public defender, appoint counsel in particular cases and determine the compensation to be paid therefor. Thus the Federal courts will, it is believed, be able to make use of the best features of both the public defender and assigned counsel systems.

I respectfully request the prompt consideration of this legislative proposal and its early introduction in the 84th Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this recommendation.

Sincerely,

Attorney General.

AMENDMENT OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1944

MR. HENNINGS. Mr. President, by request, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 635) to amend the contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HENNINGS (by request) was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REVISION OF FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS

MR. HENNINGS. Mr. President, at this time I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to revise the Federal election laws and to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes. The bill is introduced by me on behalf of myself and the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [MR. HAYDEN], the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [MR. GREEN], and the distinguished junior Senator from Tennessee [MR. GORE]. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, in connection with the introduction of the bill, a statement I have prepared in explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 636) to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The statement presented by Mr. HENNINGS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENNINGS

The Congress of the United States has been confronted for many years by a most serious problem—the inadequacy of our existing Federal election laws. This is a problem which we must face, and a problem which we must solve. On frequent occasions, Congress has attempted to solve this problem, but, unfortunately, all such attempts have ended in dismal failure.

All true Americans are genuinely desirous of making certain that persons selected for elective office are individuals of highest character and integrity. The survival of our democracy requires that such be the case. And we must realize that it is difficult for a defective election system to produce good government. The fact that we have been blessed with such capable leaders throughout most of our history is not the result of our election laws, but has occurred in spite

of such laws. But surely we are tempting fate if we allow this scandalous system to endure.

It is essential that we reform our Federal election laws, and this is the time to act. If we delay, we shall find ourselves caught up in the politics of another election year, and action will be impossible. This is the year which must witness a transformation of our election laws, so that our elections will become inherently honest, rather than merely superficially so.

At the present time, elections to Federal offices are governed principally by two antiquated and obsolete laws, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 and the Hatch Political Activities Act of 1939. These laws are shockingly inadequate and are riddled with loopholes, and invite, encourage, and frequently seem to demand evasion by even the most well-intentioned candidate for elective political office. They are indeed laws which were framed for a different era.

The United States in 1925, was a relatively simple and almost primitive country, when compared with the dynamic, active, and energetic Nation of 1955. And laws framed to regulate election activities in that less complex society cannot possibly be effective in midcentury America. Most of us have realized this fact for more than a decade. But still Congress has not acted.

Proposals have been advanced in almost every session of the Congress for the past 30 years to amend, revise, and perfect our Federal election laws. And each in turn has failed. But the problem has become ever more urgent, ever more compelling, until today we can say sincerely that these laws do not regulate, they do not control, indeed, they scarcely begin to touch, the subjects which they were intended to cover.

As a long-standing member of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, I have considered myself to be especially obligated to take any action within my power to correct this grievous situation. I have introduced proposals for this purpose in this body in past sessions. In submitting another such proposal today, I am happy to have as co-sponsors three distinguished and eminently able Members of this body—the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona, Senator HAYDEN; the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island, Senator GREEN, and my distinguished and able colleague, the junior Senator from Tennessee, Senator GORE. I would like to explain the provisions of this proposal as briefly and as adequately as time will permit.

The deficiencies in the existing laws are depressingly numerous, and our bill contains provisions intended to correct all such deficiencies that we have been able to uncover. Of all the glaring weaknesses in the existing laws, there are three defects which, in my judgment, are major, and most of the other defects stem from them.

First, these laws do not cover primary elections, conventions, or caucuses, and thus do not touch a major part of the operating election machinery. Second, they do not require most of the political committees working in behalf of a candidate to report campaign contributions or expenditures, and they fail to give a candidate any control over the actions of committees who may support him against his will. Third, while they are to be enforced by the executive agencies of the Government, they contain no provision which insures their enforcement; and in view of their inadequacies, it is difficult to ascertain the extent to which they are enforced.

Our bill would remedy each of these weaknesses. First, it specifically would cover primaries, conventions, and caucuses. Second, it would apply to all committees supporting a candidate for Federal elective office, and would permit a candidate to authorize or decline to authorize the activities in his behalf by particular political commit-

tees. Third, it would require the appropriate committees or subcommittees in each House of Congress to supervise the administration and enforcement of the Federal election laws, and would insure that violators of these laws received adequate punishment.

Our bill is intended to cover many other most serious deficiencies in present legislation. A few of these should be touched upon at this time.

Federal election legislation today permits a candidate for the office of Senator to spend money in his campaign up to a maximum of \$25,000 in some cases, and \$10,000 in others. Candidates for the House of Representatives are limited to either \$2,500 or, in some cases, \$5,000. These provisions truly are ridiculous. The Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections discovered in 1950 that more than \$1 million was spent in the Ohio campaign for Senator. Candidates for the House of Representatives frequently expend more than the legal limit, through the operation of political committees which support their candidacy. It is no discredit to any candidate to discuss this situation. For one of the healthiest derivatives of a political campaign is the educating and informing of the voters on the major issues of the day, which candidates and committees accomplish, and such a program necessitates substantial expense. Our bill would correct this situation by establishing realistic limits on contributions and expenditures, and by assuring the effective operation of such limits.

National political committees are limited to \$3 million in any 1 calendar year. This is a wretched limit. Our bill would establish a ceiling determined by multiplying the total vote cast for President in a recent election by the sum of 20 cents, thereby raising the present-day limit to over \$12 million, and allowing an elastic upgrading or reduction in this ceiling, should the conditions in our country materially change.

Another important weakness of existing legislation is that it provides no means whereby the people are assured true disclosure of campaign expenses. Reports are filed by candidates, and by some committees, but these reports are left to languish in solitude in the office of the file clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, save for the occasions when they are perused by some energetic representative of the press, or by some scholar bent on research. Our bill would require that regular reports and summaries be issued, so that the people may know what is transpiring in the political world.

I believe that our bill would reduce the number of election complaints lodged with the responsible committees of the House and Senate. And this would be a happy circumstance. In the past 8 years, the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections alone has spent more than three-quarters of a million dollars, a substantial portion of which was devoted to investigations and contested elections. In one contest of recent date, more than \$200,000 was so expended. The House of Representatives has undoubtedly spent money for similar purposes.

Frequently, these investigations and complaints have arisen, at least partially, because of a claim that candidates in an election have been guilty of corrupt practices. In view of the miserable laws regulating such practices, extensive investigation is required to establish the truth or falsity of such allegations. Realistic and adequate legislation would afford clear evidence of such matters and would tend to reduce the number of contests and complaints.

The American people are entitled to more adequate laws. They are entitled to know the true facts concerning election expenses. If unreasonable amounts are to be spent, the people have a right to know this fact.

I urge the Senate of the United States to put an end to this long-continuing failure

to act. I urge the Senate to adopt legislation which will prevent future corruption in these matters. We offer a proposal which will correct such abuses, and I ask the Senate to examine seriously our bill. Continued delay will embitter our citizens even further, and will perpetuate the many abuses which we have seen in the past. We have an obligation to the American people, and now is a propitious occasion to face up to that obligation.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and 11 other Senators, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to encourage States to provide for presidential preferential primaries. Representative CHARLES E. BENNETT, of Florida, and a number of other Representatives are introducing an identical bill in the House of Representatives.

The purpose of the bill is to bring about a greater direct participation by the people in the nomination of candidates for President.

The Constitution of the United States begins, Mr. President, with the historic words, "We the people of the United States." Ever since the establishment of our governmental system under that great document, there has been a steady trend toward a greater participation by the people in nominating and electing public officers. Our proposal is in keeping with that historic trend.

The object of our bill is to enable the voters to take a greater part in nominating presidential candidates, and to do this by providing for Federal-State cooperation. The Federal Government would cooperate with States desiring to conduct presidential preferential primaries by providing grants to help meet the cost of holding such primaries. States would qualify for such assistance by meeting minimum requirements to provide that the primaries would be open to all voters with registered party affiliations, and that convention delegates would then be bound to a reasonable extent by primary results.

Our proposal does not require a constitutional amendment. It does not set up a national primary. States are still to have direct control over the primaries. The bill, however, does encourage States to pass laws which will help to give the people a greater share in the choice of candidates for the most important office in the world.

Our proposal will, therefore, avoid some of the difficulties which are attached to the method of constitutional amendment.

Most of the State legislatures will meet this year. Prompt enactment of our bill

by Congress will enable those States which do not have preferential primary laws, or whose laws do not meet the minimum requirements of our bill, to take legislative action in that direction this year if they so desire.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an analysis of our bill which I have prepared for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement of analysis will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 652) to encourage the States to hold preferential primary elections for the nomination of candidates for the office of President, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The analysis presented by Mr. DOUGLAS is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES ACT DECLARATION OF POLICY

Section 2: The act recognizes and declares the right of the people to participate directly in the selection of Presidential candidates of political parties. The purpose of the act is to provide a method of achieving such participation through the cooperation of the States with the Federal Government in conducting Presidential preferential primary elections.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES COMMISSION

Section 3: (a) The act would establish a bipartisan Presidential Primaries Commission.

(b) The Commission would be composed of five Commissioners appointed from private life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each Commissioner would be required to be a member of a political party which polled not less than 10 million votes in the Presidential election immediately preceding his appointment. Not more than three Commissioners would be of the same political party.

(c) The Commission would select a Chairman from among its members. Three Commissioners would constitute a quorum.

(d) The term of office of each Commissioner would be 5 years, except that the terms of the 5 Commissioners first appointed to office would expire 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years after the next presidential election. Any Commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed would be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office a Commissioner would continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(e) The Commission would have an official seal which would be judicially noticed.

(f) The commissioners would serve without compensation, but would be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the Commission.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

Section 4: (a) The Commission would be authorized to appoint, without regard to the Civil Service laws, an administrative officer and to fix his compensation, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of not to exceed \$12,000 per annum.

(b) The Commission would be authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such other personnel as it deemed advisable, in ac-

cordance with the Civil Service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

CERTIFICATION TO STATES OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES

Section 5: (a) Subject to subsection (b), the Commission would certify to each State which qualified for assistance under section 7 the name of each prospective candidate for President with respect to whom it had received, not later than March 1 of a presidential election year, a petition which (1) requested such certification; (2) was signed (A) by at least 1,000 persons in each State, the primary election laws of which conformed to the requirements of section 7 of the act, if the number of such States were less than 4, or (B) by at least 1,000 persons in each of not less than 75 per centum of the States qualifying under the requirements of section 7 of the act, if the number of States were 4 or more; and (3) specified a political party on the ballot of which it was desired to place the name of such candidate. Persons signing any such petition in a State would be required to have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such State. Certification of the name of a candidate with respect to whom a qualifying petition is filed with the Commission would be made not later than March 25 of a presidential election year. The name of a candidate would not be certified for inclusion on the ballots of more than one political party.

(b) Whenever the Commission received a petition which appeared to qualify the name of a prospective candidate for President, it would be required to notify the candidate forthwith. Unless the candidate requested not later than March 20 that his name not be used, his name would be certified to the States as provided in subsection (a) for inclusion on the ballots of the political party specified in the petition which are to be used in presidential preferential primary elections to be held in all the participating States.

(c) The Commission would have authority to determine the authenticity and validity of petitions and signatures thereto. Before making a determination it would provide a reasonable opportunity for all interested parties to be heard. The determination of the Commission would be final.

PAYMENTS TO STATES

Section 6: (a) The Commission would be required, not later than November 1 of each presidential election year, to pay to each State which qualified for assistance under section 7 the expenses incurred by such State in conducting primary elections to determine the preference of the registered voters of political parties in such State with respect to candidates for President.

(b) No such payment—

(1) would exceed the rate of 20 cents for each vote cast in any such primary election;

(2) would be made in the case of any primary election of a political party which polled less than 10 million votes in the last preceding presidential election; and

(3) would be made to a State until the secretary of state or other appropriate officer of such State had submitted to the Commission a complete and detailed account of all expenses incurred by such State in conducting such primary elections.

STATE PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS

Section 7: Payment under section 6 would be made only to a State which had in effect on January 1 of a year in which a presidential election occurs legislation which—

(1) provides for the holding of primary elections to determine the preference of the registered voters of political parties in the State with respect to candidates for President;

(2) provides that such primary elections are not to be held earlier than the 1st day of April, or later than the 31st day of July, of each presidential election year;

(3) provides for the inclusion on the ballot of a political party in such primary elections of only the names of candidates for President certified to the State by the Commission, as provided in section 5;

(4) prescribe that in such primary elections voters must have the same qualifications as those required for voting for the largest branch of the State legislature;

(5) provides that each qualified voter be allowed to vote only in the presidential preferential primary election of the political party of his registered affiliation;

(6) provides that delegates and alternate delegates to national conventions be pledged to vote for the person who received the greatest number of votes in the presidential preferential primaries of such State, or the districts thereof in which they were elected;

(7) provides that delegates and alternate delegates to national conventions may be released from the pledge required in paragraph (6) only if (A) they are released by the candidate, or (B) the candidate receives less than 10 percent of the total votes cast, or less than 20 percent on the third ballot, or less than 30 percent on the fifth ballot.

PREFERENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN CERTAIN AREAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Section 8: The Commission may, in its discretion, conduct primary elections to determine the preference of the people with respect to candidates for President in areas under the jurisdiction of the United States which are not States.

DEFINITIONS

Section 9: (1) The term "States" includes the several States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and Puerto Rico; (2) the term "Commission" means the Presidential Primaries Commission established under section 3 of the act.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 10: Such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act are authorized to be appropriated.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 11: The act would take effect on January 1 of the year following the year in which it is enacted.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS TO MAKE CERTAIN LOANS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to extend the direct loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to the expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title, and for other purposes.

In this connection I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a brief statement which I have prepared.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 654) to extend the direct loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to the expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title, and for other purposes, was received, read twice by its

title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The statement presented by Mr. SPARKMAN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SPARKMAN

The bill that I have introduced for myself and Senator FULBRIGHT will make the direct loan program of the Veterans' Administration coextensive with the loan-guaranty program established initially in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

It was my pleasure to introduce the original legislation which first set up the direct-loan program in 1950. It had become clear that many veterans living in small towns and semirural communities were not sharing in the GI-loan guaranty benefits because private lenders were unable or unwilling to make GI loans. The small country banks usually had sufficient capital only to meet local needs for short-term credit, principally for commercial and farming purposes, and they had very limited amounts available for long-term mortgage loans. These factors prompted me to introduce the original legislation.

I have been extremely gratified with the support given this program on both sides of the aisle and in both Houses of the Congress. The extensions of the program and the many improvements that have been made in it have received the overwhelming support of Congress.

Originally, the sum of \$150 million was made available to the VA for the making of direct loans. In September 1951, Congress extended the program and authorized the establishment of a revolving fund so that the VA could make new loans as outstanding loans were repaid or sold to private investors. In April 1952, the direct-loan program was extended and an additional \$125 million was made available in quarterly installments.

In the following year, 1953, a 1-year extension of the program was authorized with an additional authorization of \$25 million per quarter. Last year, the Congress extended the program through June 30, 1955, and increased the quarterly allotment to \$37½ million. Under the existing law the final \$37½ million allocation will be made available on April 1 and statutory authority for making such loans will expire on June 30.

While mortgage money for guaranteed loans is in fairly good supply in most urban areas of the country, veterans in rural and semirural areas still are unable to have their mortgage needs satisfied through the VA guaranty loan program. Historically, mortgage money has not flowed into these remote areas even during periods when investment funds generally were in adequate supply.

It now seems clear that there always will be certain of such areas and the only hope of veterans living there for obtaining the benefits of the GI loan will be through the direct loan program. I certainly would not want to see these veterans deprived of their opportunity to share in this benefit, and the past actions of the Congress make it clear that the other Members view the problem in a similar light.

You will note that this bill would authorize quarterly installments of \$50 million each during the remaining life of the program. Also, the present pattern would be preserved by having the quarterly allotments reduced by the amount of sales of loans to private investors made by VA in the preceding quarter. The reason I propose to increase the quarterly allocation is simply because the \$37½ million allocation has fallen considerably short of satisfying the needs of World War II and Korean veterans in our smaller towns and rural areas. There are still many thousands of veterans on VA's waiting lists hoping to get GI loans. The increase to \$50 million quarterly would reduce

waiting lists substantially and assist in more effectively meeting future demands.

It is important to bear in mind also that this program is not costing the Government any money. While it is true that as an initial step the Treasury is called upon to disburse funds, the Government is in return receiving a very valuable asset. Just how good these loans are is demonstrated by the fact that out of the 56,600 direct loans made to date, only 125—or about one-fifth of 1 percent—have resulted in defaults to the extent that the Veterans' Administration had to take over the property.

In my home State of Alabama, out of the more than 2,000 direct loans which have been made in the smaller towns and rural areas there have been only 6 properties which the VA has had to acquire.

We should remember too that the Government is receiving a substantial net income from these loans. While the Veterans' Administration has paid the Treasury about 2 percent for its direct-loan funds, the loans presently being made bear a 4½ percent interest rate. This "spread" is more than enough to take care of the administrative costs of the program as well as to set up reserves against future losses. In addition, it is probable that it will result in a substantial profit.

As I mentioned above, about 56,600 veterans of World War II and Korea have shared in this benefit. It is extremely doubtful that these veterans would have been able to start on the road toward debt-free home ownership without the beneficial terms afforded by GI financing. I am extremely hopeful that we will continue making it possible for other veterans and their families to enjoy a similar benefit. I ask that this bill be given the same wholehearted support that has been given in the past in order that the program will be continued.

RELIEF AGAINST CERTAIN FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION IN INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. This legislation is designed to assure to all interstate travelers the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages and privileges of any public conveyances operated by a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce and all the facilities furnished or connected therewith, regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Although it is assumed that discrimination and segregation on public conveyances operated by common carriers is unlawful, this assumption is based upon a number of recent decisions of the Federal courts which, unfortunately, have not dealt explicitly with every phase of this problem. Moreover, studies indicate that some discrimination and segregation continues to exist against colored passengers, particularly with respect to buses, railroad coaches and such other accommodations as waiting rooms of certain interstate common carriers.

The provisions of the bill are in accordance with the general policy established by the Federal courts and contained in several statutes adopted by the Congress against discrimination with respect to travel on common carriers operating in interstate commerce. Spe-

cifically, it would make explicit the traveler's right to sue for damages resulting from such discrimination and travel on common carriers in interstate commerce and would also provide uniform penalties against common carriers or their officers, agents, or employees, or any other person who aids or assists any such officers, agents, or employees in denying or attempting to deny the traveler his right to nondiscriminatory and non-segregated travel. I believe this bill would assure an effective method of eliminating the remaining vestiges of discrimination and segregation in interstate travel.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the body of the RECORD following these remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 657) providing relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all persons traveling within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any public conveyance operated by a common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and all the facilities furnished or connected therewith, subject only to conditions and limitations applicable alike to all persons, without discrimination or segregation based on race, color, religion, or national origin.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, to segregate, or attempt to segregate, or otherwise discriminate against, or for any other person to aid or assist any such officer, agent, or employee in segregating, attempting to segregate, or otherwise discriminating against, passengers using any public conveyance or facility of such carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, on account of the race, color, religion, or national origin of such passengers. Any such carrier or officer, agent, or employee thereof who segregates or attempts to segregate such passengers or otherwise discriminates against them on account of race, color, religion, or national origin, or any such other person who aids or assists any such officer, agent, or employee in segregating or attempting to segregate such passengers or in discriminating against them on such account, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not to exceed \$1,000 for each offense, and shall also be subject to suit by the injured person in an action of law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for damages or preventive or declaratory or other relief. Such suit or proceeding may be brought in any district court of the United States as constituted by chapter 5 of title 28, United States Code (28 U. S. C. 81 and the following), or the United States court of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, without regard to the sum or value of the matter in controversy, or in any State or Territorial court of competent jurisdiction.

COMMISSION ON PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to estab-

lish a Commission on Programs for the Aging. This bill, which would establish a commission to study and investigate the serious problems stemming from the increased proportion of aging persons in the Nation's population, is similar to the one introduced in the second session of the last Congress by Representative FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., and myself. Although the heavy legislative schedule during the final stages of the 83d Congress did not permit the scheduling of hearings on this proposed legislation, I am looking forward to early consideration by the present Congress in view of the favorable response the bill has received.

The Congress, our States and localities have not been unmindful of the particular needs of the aging. In recent years we have made much progress in seeking out solutions to these special problems, particularly in such areas as health, housing, and job opportunities. However, with an ever-increasing proportion of aging persons in the Nation's population, the development of cooperative efforts to assure the well-being of the older members of our society is imperative.

The Commission, which would be established by this bill, would be required to submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress its findings and recommendations for legislative action based upon its study and investigation of the efforts now being made through various programs to resolve the problems of aging persons. The Commission would be required to submit its final report to the President not later than July 1, 1956.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the body of the RECORD following these remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 658) to establish a Commission on Programs for the Aging, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DECLARATION OF FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds that one of the Nation's great domestic problems is that of its rapidly growing aging population. The increasing proportion of aging people in the population has overtaxed facilities and resources, adequate when created, but now outmoded. Because of arbitrary retirement ages in industry many able-bodied men and women are thrown suddenly upon their own financial and mental resources which too often prove to be insufficient for their needs in daily life. A large segment of the population consists of persons subject to rapid physical and mental deterioration, feelings of loneliness, uselessness, frustration, and detachment from community life. There is overcrowding of institutions, clinics, and general and mental hospitals. There is an ever-increasing number of persons seeking care in such facilities.

The Nation's aging are entitled not only to support and care in their declining years but to a well rounded and satisfying life as members of their communities. The mere increase in custodial facilities is not a final solution, except for those of the aged who, by reason of chronic physical or mental in-

firmity, require institutional care. A more practical as well as a more constructive approach to the problems of the aging requires the creation of expansion of facilities for their care and supervision outside of institutions and, as far as possible, in a normal community environment designed to encourage their continued interest and participation in the life of the community. Such programs are required to replace outmoded custodial methods of caring for the elderly. Such programs would include provision for medical and nursing care in the home, foster family home facilities, and recreation centers, with institutional facilities reserved for those who are or become chronically ill. In view of the rapidly mounting costs of institutional care, such home care and recreational programs would also afford a means of providing more appropriate and more desirable care at lower cost.

There is need for a coordinated study of the problems of the aging to the end that these problems may be clearly defined and suitable programs developed.

COMMISSION ON PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Programs for the Aging, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission."

(b) The Commission shall be composed of 25 members, as follows:

(1) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee;

(2) Fourteen members appointed by the President of the United States, from among whom the President shall designate the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Commission: *Provided*, That not more than eight of the members appointed by the President shall be members of the same political party;

(3) Five members appointed by the President of the Senate, 3 from the majority party, and 2 from the minority party; and

(4) Five members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 3 from the majority party, and 2 from the minority party.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Thirteen members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may conduct hearings.

(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) In view of the findings expressed in section 1 of this act the Commission shall study and investigate problems stemming from the increasing proportion of aging persons in the Nation's population, and remedial measures including but not restricted to care and services in the home, use of foster home facilities, recreation centers, and provision of institutional facilities for the chronically ill.

(b) The Commission, not later than July 1, 1956, shall submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress its final report, including recommendations for legislative action; and the Commission may also from time to time make to the President such earlier reports as the President may request or as the Commission deems appropriate.

HEARINGS; OBTAINING INFORMATION

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the

purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, of such subcommittee, or any duly designated member, and may be served by any persons designated by such Chairman or member. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes, (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192-194), shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) The Commission is authorized to secure from any department, agency, or independent instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government any information it deems necessary to carry out its functions under this act; and each such department, agency, and instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or by the Vice Chairman when acting as Chairman.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENSES, AND PERSONNEL

SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the use of the Commission such sums, not to exceed \$250,000 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) Each member of the Commission shall receive \$50 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, except that no compensation shall be paid by the United States, by reason of service as a member, to any member who is receiving other compensation from the Federal Government, or to any member who is receiving compensation from any State or local government.

(c) Each member of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by him in the performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(d) The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as it deems advisable without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(e) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the classification laws, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(f) Without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, the Commission may appoint and fix the compensation at not to exceed \$15,000 per annum of a Director, who shall perform such duties as the Commission shall prescribe.

TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. Six months after the transmittal to the Congress of the final report provided for in section 3 of this act, the Commission shall cease to exist.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION TO PROCESS CERTAIN FOOD COMMODITIES

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN and Mr. DUFF], the Senators from West Virginia

[Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], the Senators from Missouri [Mr. HENNING and Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senators from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. DIRKSEN], I introduce a bill to amend section 407 and section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949 so as to provide the Secretary of Agriculture full authority to make available from the Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, wheat, and corn in processed and packaged form as flour or cornmeal as well as other edible commodities, for distribution to unemployed persons and their families, institutions, the school-lunch program, and welfare agencies.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared relating to the bill be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 661) to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The statement presented by Mr. CLEMENTS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CLEMENTS

The impetus behind the introduction of this bill is two-fold. One, the continued severe unemployment in many States, and secondly, the large stocks of wheat and corn presently in Commodity Credit Corporation inventory available and needed for distribution to the unemployed and other needy, if milled and packaged in usable quantities.

Unemployment in Kentucky has long since reached alarming proportion with no visible and ready solution. To vividly demonstrate the deplorable situation existing, I would like to point out that in January 1953 there were no group IV, or substantial labor surplus areas as defined by the Secretary of Labor, in the State of Kentucky. Today, I regret to say, there are 30 counties in the State out of a total of 120 which have been certified by the Secretary of Labor as group IV areas. Similar situations are prevalent in a great many States.

As a result of continued unemployment, thousands of persons have been without jobs for many months, their unemployment compensation payments have been exhausted, and at the present time over 200,000 persons in Kentucky alone are dependent upon Federal, State, and county welfare for absolute necessities in the form of food. For some time, the Department of Agriculture Food Distribution Division, in cooperation with State agencies, has been distributing food purchased with section 32 funds and from CCC inventory to these unfortunate people. In the past this has included canned meats and gravy, poultry, butter, cheese, dried milk, shortening, and dried beans. However, the most staple food of all, bread, whose ingredients are held in large quantities by CCC in the form of wheat and corn, has not been made available for distribution.

As late as this past Friday, January 14, I attended a meeting with officials of the Department of Agriculture, along with my distinguished colleague, Senator BARKLEY, and Representative CARL PERKINS, of the Seventh District of Kentucky, representing the area of greatest unemployment in the State, and officials from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at which time we urged that

wheat and corn be made available in processed form for distribution in distressed labor areas. Department officials insist existing legislation does not grant authority to the Department of Agriculture to take such action but could be accomplished through amendment to the pertinent sections of the Agriculture Act of 1949. It was also pointed out, as had been stated in letters to the various Members of the House and Senate vitally interested in seeing such distribution, the Department does not favor such action in view of the number of difficult and administrative problems involved and the limited impact that such distribution would have in respect to the surplus-disposal program.

I do not believe Congress or the people of these United States primarily are interested in administrative problems or the lack of impact such distribution would have on surplus-disposal programs. I am confident they are far more interested in seeing that our surplus-held food commodities are used to implement the inadequate diet of our needy to the extent such foods are available. The generosity of the American people is recognized worldwide; surely, it should be best demonstrated at home toward these thousands of fine citizens, now destitute due to no cause of their own.

Certainly, the techniques and know-hows acquired by the Army, Navy, and Air Force along with such agencies as CARE and the Red Cross, during wartimes can be utilized to overcome any immediate obstacles administratively.

To remove any fears such a program might be used for purposes other than advocated by this statement, the amendment offered has been carefully drawn to confine such processing to food commodities suitable for home or institutional use, and is confined to food commodities distributed in the United States.

I know of no more pressing problem in Kentucky than the need for a solution to our unemployment problems. However, until a solution can be reached it is the responsibility of those of us in a more fortunate position to see that every means possible is taken to maintain the health and morale of those less fortunate. I urgently request the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to provide early action on this measure, in order that it may be brought to the floor of the Senate for approval with the least possible delay.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], and the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], I introduce, for appropriate reference a bill to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 per hour and to add approximately 9 million additional workers to those now covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared on this measure plus a section-by-section analysis of it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement and analysis will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 662) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for

other purposes, introduced by Mr. LEHMAN (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement presented by Mr. LEHMAN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

I am pleased to sponsor, on behalf of myself and Senators GREEN, KILGORE, NEELY, McNAMARA, and PASTORE, a bill to raise the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 per hour, and to add approximately 9 million additional workers to those now covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Many Members of Congress and other citizens have registered keen disappointment with the recommendation by President Eisenhower in his state of the Union message that the minimum wage be increased to only 90 cents per hour. I feel that this small increase recommended by the President is entirely inadequate to the needs of millions of American workers and their families and to the national economy.

Moreover, the increase, as proposed in my bill, to \$1.25 per hour, is fully justified by the ever-increasing cost of living, and by the increase in American productivity. From June 1938, when the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted, until last year, the cost of living rose by more than 120 percent for lower income groups. The rise in worker productivity alone would amply justify the proposed minimum wage increase, since productivity has risen at a rate of 3.25 to 3.5 percent per man-hour annually.

Under the terms of the proposed bill, a total of 33 million American workers would be covered by the minimum wage statute as compared with the present total of 24 million. Of the 9 million proposed to be newly covered under the bill being introduced today, 6 million are individuals whose occupations were specifically exempted by the minimum wage amendments adopted by Congress in 1949, plus a large number who were exempted as a result of administrative interpretations narrowing the scope of interstate commerce as applied to minimum wage coverage.

Under the terms of the proposed new bill, the groups which were excluded from coverage by the 1949 amendments, including certain workers in lumbering and food processing, would be restored to coverage. The groups who have been excluded from coverage under administrative interpretations of "interstate commerce" and who would be restored to coverage under the terms of the proposed bill, would include employees of certain independent telephone companies and of some wholesale establishments.

Those who would be newly covered under the terms of the proposed bill—whose occupations have never been covered before—number about 3 million, and include such groups as employees of large retail chain establishments.

The proposed bill also reestablishes machinery for the creation of tripartite industry committees empowered to recommend a minimum wage higher than \$1.25 per hour for industries in which such a higher minimum is found to be justified. In addition the bill contains a number of technical but important revisions of the act to improve administration and equity of treatment for both employers and workers.

The analysis presented by Mr. LEHMAN is as follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF A BILL TO AMEND THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938 TO ESTABLISH A \$1.25 MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Section 1: Enacting clause and short title.
Section 2: Broadens the findings in the original act to make them applicable to industries affecting commerce in addition to

industries engaged in commerce and in the production of goods for commerce as now provided.

DEFINITIONS

Section 3 (a): Clarifies section 3 (j) by restoring original language of the act so as to include in the definition of "produced" employees employed in "any process or occupation necessary to the production."

Section 3 (b): "Wage" is redefined by adding a proviso excluding from wages the cost of board, lodging, or other facilities paid to an employee if the furnishing of such facilities is an incident of and necessary to his employment and such facilities are practically available only from the employer.

Section 3 (c): The definition of "resale" is deleted.

Section 3 (d): A new subsection is added defining the term "activity affecting commerce."

INDUSTRY COMMITTEES

Section 4: Restores the original requirement under the act that the Secretary appoint an industry committee for each industry to recommend minimum rates of wages. Authority is continued for the appointment of special industry committees for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

MINIMUM WAGES

Section 5: Extends minimum-wage provisions to employees of employers engaged in any activity affecting commerce and increases the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25. This section also provides for higher rates if prescribed by the Secretary upon recommendation of industry committees. The provisions affecting Puerto Rico are amended to provide fixed minima beginning with 80 cents and increasing 5 cents each year until the minimum wage reaches \$1.05, and to provide also that a higher rate not in excess of \$1.25 may be prescribed as a result of industry committee recommendations. Piece-rate practices in Puerto Rico are continued without change.

A new paragraph is added to provide that a seaman must receive no less than a wage equal to compensation at the minimum hourly rate for all hours excluding off-duty periods.

MAXIMUM HOURS

Section 6 (a): Extends application of the overtime provisions of the act to employees of employers whose activities affect commerce.

Section 6 (b): Continues the overtime exemption for guaranteed-wage agreements but makes the exemption apply only to agreements for 52 consecutive weeks. A new condition requires that employees receive compensation at a rate of no less than time and one-half for hours over 10 daily and 48 weekly.

There is also added a proviso to make the operation of the exemption more flexible by providing that if the guaranty is exceeded the employee must be paid time and one-half for hours in excess of 8 daily and 40 weekly.

The exemption for seasonal industries (7 (c)) is deleted.

Section 6 (c): The overtime exemption now contained in section 7 (c) for certain processing of agricultural, dairy, and livestock products is deleted.

Section 6 (d): The overtime exemption contained in section (d) (3) relative to talent fees paid to performers is continued, and the overtime exemption relating to bonuses is deleted.

Section 6 (e): The overtime exemption for employees subject to "Belo" contracts is deleted.

Section 6 (f): The provision permitting time and one-half to be computed on an agreed basic rate as authorized by regulations of the Secretary is deleted.

WAGE ORDERS

Section 7: New subsection. Provides that it is the policy of this act to reach as rapidly

as economically feasible the objective of a universal minimum wage of \$1.50 an hour by means of wage orders issued by the Secretary upon recommendation of industry committees. Rates for employees in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, by proviso, are required to conform to section 6 (a) (2) of the act which establishes a wage order ceiling of \$1.25 for such employees.

CHILD LABOR

Section 8: Amends section 12 (e) to extend coverage to include a prohibition against employment of oppressive child labor, by an employer engaged in any activity affecting commerce, in or about an establishment where he is so engaged.

EXEMPTIONS

Section 9: Deletes from section 13 (a) the following exemptions now contained in the act:

Section 13 (a) (4): Processing goods in retail establishments.

Section 13 (a) (8): Newspapers.

Section 13 (a) (9): Street railways.

Section 13 (a) (10): Processing and handling of agricultural and dairy products.

Section 13 (a) (11): Switchboard operators.

Section 13 (a) (12): Taxicab operators.

Section 13 (a) (13): Telegraph offices in retail establishments.

Section 13 (a) (14): Seamen on American vessels.

Section 13 (a) (15): Lumbering and forestry.

The remaining paragraphs of 13 (a) are redesignated and amended to provide as follows:

Section 13 (a) (1) is amended to provide that employees in an executive, administrative, or professional capacity must be paid at a rate of \$6,000 per annum or more to qualify for exemption under definitions issued by the Secretary.

Section 13 (a) (2) is amended to limit the retail, service exemption to employees in an establishment of an employer having four or less establishments which have a total annual volume of sales or servicing or not more than \$500,000.

Section 13 (a) (3) is amended to limit the exemption in laundering, cleaning, or repairing establishments to employees of employers having four or less establishments which have a total annual volume of sales or servicing of not more than \$500,000.

Section 13 (a) (4) amends exemption for fishing (now 13 (a) (5)) to eliminate packing, marketing, storing, freezing, or distributing of fish and related products.

Section 13 (a) (5) exempts seamen who are not employed on American vessels.

Section 13 (a) (6) amends present exemption for employees in agriculture by excluding employees on industrial farms.

Section 13 (a) (7) reenacts without change the exemption for learners and others who are subject to lower minimum wages in accordance with regulations of the Secretary under section 14 of the act.

Section 13 (b) is amended to provide that the overtime provisions of section 7 will not apply to carriers and other specified employers subject to part I of the Interstate Commerce Act or to employees of air carriers, or to any seaman on an American vessel. Eliminated from the present section is the overtime exemption for employees of motor carriers, employees of pipelines, employees canning fish, and outside buyers of poultry, eggs, milk, and cream.

Section 13 (c) is amended to provide that children who are not exempt as employees in agriculture under 13 (a) (6) may not be exempt even when employed outside of school hours.

Section 13 (d) which exempts newsboys is deleted.

LEARNERS, APPRENTICES, AND HANDICAPPED WORKERS

Section 10: Deletes "messengers" from the categories of employees who are subject, through regulation under section 14, to rates lower than the statutory minimum.

PENALTIES

Section 11 (a): Amends section 16 (a) to permit imprisonment for first offenses of persons who willfully violate the act, and retains provisions for a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for 6 months or both.

Section 11 (b): Amends section 16 (c) to permit the Secretary, where authorized in writing, to sue on behalf of an employee to recover back wages and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. The amendment also eliminates the vague provision which places a limitation on jurisdiction of cases which involve an issue of law not finally settled by the courts. It also deletes the 2-year statute of limitations.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

Section 12: Amends section 17 by deleting the proviso which prohibits courts, in suits brought by the Secretary to restrain violations, from ordering the payment of back wages and liquidated damages.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Section 13: New section. Provides for a 6-year statute of limitations applicable to all actions arising under the act and repeals the 2-year limitation in such suits as contained in the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 14: Provides that the amendments shall take effect 30 days from the date of enactment.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT LIMITING CONGRESSIONAL POWER TO TAX INCOMES, INHERITANCES, AND GIFTS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in January 1953 the Honorable CHAUNCEY W. REED, of Illinois, introduced in the House and I introduced in the Senate a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the power of Congress to tax incomes, inheritances, and gifts—House Joint Resolution 103 and Senate Joint Resolution 23.

This amendment would limit income taxes to a maximum rate of 25 percent, but would permit Congress by a vote of three-fourths of the Members of each House to exceed that rate at any time without limit. Where the top rate exceeded 25 percent, however, it could be no more than 15 percentage points above the bottom rate. For example, if the bottom rate were 15 percent, the top rate could not exceed 30 percent. If the bottom rate were 20 percent, the top rate could not exceed 35 percent. If the top rate did not exceed 25 percent, however, there would be no restriction at all on the bottom rate. It could, for example, be 1 percent, or one-half of 1 percent.

This amendment would also deprive Congress of the power to impose death and gifts taxes, and would leave these means of raising revenue exclusively to the States, where they belong, and competition among the States would tend to keep the rates within reasonable bounds.

Representative REED and I are introducing this joint resolution again this year.

The proposed amendment has met with wide approval. Important national organizations have endorsed it, including the American Bar Association, the American Legion, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Western Tax Council, the Committee for Constitutional Government, the Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Association, the National Economic Council, and the National Small Business Men's Association.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of this amendment. Its objective is to save our American incentive system, commonly spoken of as the private-enterprise system, on which our very form of government depends.

Our present system of taxation, with its heavy progressive income and inheritance taxes, will eventually destroy this system and result in the substitution of some form of socialism.

Karl Marx, in his Communist Manifesto of 100 years ago, fully recognized the importance of these taxes as a means of destroying the private-enterprise system by including in the 10 planks in his platform the following:

First. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.

Second. Abolition of all right of inheritance.

For the past two decades the Federal Government has been following the course prescribed by Marx by imposing a heavy progressive or graduated income tax, and while not abolishing the right of inheritance, the Federal Government has been increasing the rates of the death tax until the top rate is now 77 percent.

The progression in income tax rates from the beginning rate of 20 percent on incomes of \$2,000 and under to 91 percent on incomes of more than \$200,000 is progression of a most extreme character. It not only confiscates the larger incomes, but it bears most heavily on the middle incomes, the group at which Marx particularly aimed in his advocacy of heavy graduated income taxes.

Reason and the experience of other nations, and most recently that of England, demonstrate beyond all question that unless our policy of taxation is changed, the system of society under which this country has prospered and grown great will come to an end and some form of socialism or communism will supplant it.

How, one may ask, will the proposed amendment keep the rates down? The answer is this. The amendment would make it in the interest of every taxpayer, first to keep the top rate down to 25 percent—as compared with the present rate of 91 percent; and, second, to keep the bottom rate no higher than 10 percent—as compared with the present rate of 20 percent. It is expected that the beginning rate will ultimately be much less than 10 percent.

The proposed amendment is just as important for the small taxpayer as for the large. This united self-interest of all taxpayers is relied on as a force that would keep the tax rates within reasonable bounds. There are 66 million individual income-tax payers in the United States. Most of them vote.

It should be noted that the proposed amendment merely limits the degree of tax-rate progression. It does not prescribe the top rate that Congress may impose. Hence, it cannot be argued that the amendment impairs the Government's power to raise needed revenue during either war or peace.

The proposed amendment will reduce the burden of taxation on those with the smaller incomes. A fact not generally realized is that the great bulk of the revenue from the individual income tax comes not from the taxpayers with large incomes, but from those with small incomes. That is so simply because the small incomes, in the aggregate, constitute the bulk of the national income. For example, only 3 percent—about \$2 billion—of the total estimated Federal revenue of about \$60 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, is produced by the individual income-tax rates above 34 percent, which is 14 percentage points above the present beginning rate of 20 percent.

Contrast these figures with the effect of an increase of only \$100 in the present \$600 personal exemption and credit for dependents. Such an increase would result in a reduction of 7 million in the number of income-tax payers and a revenue loss of \$2.5 billion. This is one-half billion dollars more than the total revenue received from the individual income-tax rates above 34 percent.

Accordingly, if we are to have enormous expenditures and correspondingly large revenue, the great bulk of the revenue must come from persons of small and moderate means.

The only possible way to give relief to the small taxpayers is either (1) by reducing the need for revenue through cutting expenditures, or (2) by increasing revenue through a drastic reduction of the present confiscatory higher bracket rates so as to increase incentive and investment in productive enterprise. This would increase the national income, which constitutes the tax base, and thereby increase the revenue.

Any immediate loss in revenue through the elimination of the higher individual rates would undoubtedly be only temporary. Eventually, the lower rates would produce greater revenue than the higher rates now in force.

That the present confiscatory rates of the individual income tax are not approved by a large majority of the American people is shown by Gallup polls. The vote of those having an opinion was 2 to 1 in favor of a 25 percent top limit in the September 1951 poll, and 3 to 1 in the July 1952 poll.

As I have already stated, the proposed amendment also deprives Congress of the power to impose death and gift taxes and leaves these means of raising revenue exclusively to the States, where they belong, and where competition among the States would tend to keep the rates within reasonable bounds. Under existing laws the tax on the estates of decedents runs to a high of 77 percent, and the tax on gifts to 57.75 percent. These rates are manifestly confiscatory, and they have very harmful economic effects. They not only serious-

ly impair the incentive to work, save, and invest in productive enterprise, but they are extremely destructive of capital and, in the long run, will destroy the accumulations of capital that are so necessary for industrial activity and expansion, with the resulting beneficial effects on our economy.

Moreover, the heavy taxation of large estates compels the rich to seek comparatively safe liquid investments in order to provide for the heavy taxes that will be imposed upon their estates at death, thus further reducing the capital available for risky business ventures.

The harm done to the economy by the present high rates of death and gift taxes is out of all proportion to the revenue produced, and cannot be justified by any argument based on fiscal needs. Even with the very high rates now in force, the revenue from these taxes is comparatively trivial. In 1953 it was \$891 million from the two sources. This was a little over 1 percent of the total budget of \$74 billion—enough to pay the Government's expenses for about 4 days. The gift tax is merely auxiliary to the estate tax, and both should be dealt with alike.

Of particular concern is the destructive effect of the heavy estate taxes on small businesses. The conclusions of the Select Committee on Small Business of the United States Senate in its report published in June 1953 was that "estate taxes often lead to the disappearance of small or medium-sized independent businesses or their merger with the dominant segment of an industry."

Let me add that this statement represents not only my own views but those of Representative REED, who joins me in making the statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 23) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts, introduced by Mr. DIRKSEN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO WEEK

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, radio amateurs in the United States have made invaluable contributions toward the advancement of radio. In times of emergency, local and national, they have performed essential services to the public by providing a network of communications linking agencies dealing with disasters.

Connecticut is especially conscious of the contribution to the general good made by these men and women, affectionately known as "hams," because the American Radio Relay League, their official organization, has its headquarters in our State, at West Hartford.

In recognition of the services of these radio amateurs, I am introducing in the Senate today, for myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], a joint resolution authorizing the President to

designate 1 week in June of each year as National Amateur Radio Week.

The month of June was selected because during that month each year is held the American Radio Relay League's annual field day in which more than 7,000 amateurs throughout the country set up portable and emergency-powered radio communications in remote areas and man the gear in shifts for 24-hour periods. The purpose is to demonstrate the skill of volunteer amateur radiomen in providing emergency communications service in the event of disaster—military, civil, or natural.

The week of this event would be a most appropriate one for designation as National Amateur Radio Week.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) authorizing the President to designate one week in June of each year as National Amateur Radio Week, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL MACARTHUR

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, on January 26 of this year one of our great military leaders of all time, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, will celebrate, in Los Angeles, Calif., his 75th birthday. As all of us know, he is a great soldier, scholar, diplomat, and truly one of our Nation's most respected, honored, and deserving sons.

If my memory serves me correctly, Mr. President, this great man has, in behalf of his country, fought against every foe that has attacked the United States during his lifetime. He bears upon his body scars from wounds inflicted by the enemy, from which wounds he has never fully recovered.

This Nation can do little to pay tribute to this man, who has so well succeeded in the profession of arms, but his work, his bravery, his memory will forever remain enshrined in the hearts and minds of free people all over the face of the globe. I beg that the Senate of the United States act promptly upon the joint resolution which I shall send to the desk, which is cosponsored by the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] and the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. I should like to invite other Senators to join with me in sponsoring the joint resolution, or if any senior Member of this body who has served with the general would care to do so, he may introduce the resolution and I will step down and appear as a cosponsor with him. In any event, I think that the honor proposed by the joint resolution should be bestowed upon the general on the occasion of his 75th birthday or as soon thereafter as is possible.

Mr. President, I could speak at length with respect to General MacArthur, who has dedicated his life to the cause of making freedom live, but I only say in conclusion that the heroic deeds, the skill and bravery of General MacArthur

as one of the great leaders of military science and tactics on numerous fields of bloody combat, and his statesmanship and exemplary life—all dedicated to the saving of his country—will be emblazoned on the pages of the history of this Nation and their memory will live forever in the hearts and minds of his countrymen, who will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mr. President, I now introduce the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) to authorize the appointment of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as General of the Armies of the United States, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That in recognition of the great services to his country rendered by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, the President is hereby authorized to appoint General of the Army Douglas MacArthur to the office of General of the Armies of the United States (which office is hereby revived for this purpose), such appointment to take effect as of the 75th anniversary of his birth, January 26, 1955. No change in compensation or allowances shall occur by reason of the appointment authorized by this joint resolution.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey subsequently said: Mr. President, I am advised that while I was absent from the room my distinguished colleague from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] introduced a joint resolution in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to cosponsor the joint resolution with the Senator from Idaho.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the name of the Senator from New Jersey will be added as a cosponsor of the joint resolution.

Mr. BUTLER subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to join as a cosponsor of the joint resolution offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the name of the Senator from Maryland will be added as a cosponsor.

PROPOSED ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE STATE OF THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BUTLER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 4), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That upon the beginning of each regular session of the Congress the Chief Justice of the United States shall be invited to address the Congress with respect to the state of the judicial branch of the Government, and upon his acceptance of the invitation a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be convened to hear his address as soon as may be practicable after the delivery by the President of his state of the Union address to the Congress.

Mr. KILGORE (for himself and Mr. WILEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That as soon as practicable after the beginning of each regular session of the Congress, the Chief Justice of the United States shall be invited to address the Congress with respect to the state of the judiciary and related matters. Upon his acceptance of the invitation, a joint session of the Senate and of the House of Representatives shall be convened to hear his address at a suitable time after the delivery by the President of his state of the Union message to the Congress.

BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF MIGRATION OF ACADIANS FROM NOVA SCOTIA TO LOUISIANA

Mr. LONG (for himself and Mr. ERLENDER) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas this year marks the 200th anniversary of the migration of the Acadians from Nova Scotia and their journey to find refuge and haven in Louisiana and other areas; and

Whereas this exodus, immortalized in Longfellow's poem *Evangeline* parallels the landing of the Pilgrims in America and their quest for freedom, independence, and the pursuit of happiness; and

Whereas the original Acadian settlers vigorously participated in the early development of Louisiana, and they and their descendants have contributed in full measure to the history, culture, character, and way of life of the people of that great State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States joins the people of Louisiana in commemorating the bicentennial anniversary of the migration of the Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana and other areas, and pays tribute to their spirit of courage, perseverance, and loyalty that has inspired the Nation.

SEC. 2. A copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, shall be transmitted to the Acadian Bicentennial Celebration Association.

INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 33), which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the administration of the civil-service system by the Civil Service Commission and other agencies of the Government, and to report to the Senate not later than January 31, 1956, the results of its study and investigation together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized until January 31, 1956, to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution,

which shall not exceed \$75,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

STUDY OF MERCHANT MARINE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, the United States merchant marine has frequently been referred to as the fourth arm of our Defense Establishment. Its importance to our Nation cannot be overestimated. In peacetime it transports our exports overseas and brings back raw materials and imports. In wartime it carries men and supplies to far-off theaters of operation.

When we think of the merchant marine we first think of ships and only too frequently forget the crews which man those ships. Without trained and experienced crews the most modern merchant fleet would be useless.

Since 1911 the Federal Government has given financial assistance to the States which maintain maritime training academies. At the present time the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and California are operating maritime training academies in addition to the Federal academy at Kings Point, N. Y.

In the budget recommendations for fiscal year 1956 Federal assistance to the State academies has been entirely eliminated. Funds for Kings Point have been increased. The budget refers to an "extended study of Federal, State, and industry responsibilities for maritime training" which has supposedly been made but which has not been released. Because of the importance to our Nation of an adequate merchant marine training program, it is believed that a thorough study should be made by Congress itself of our whole maritime training program to determine what the future manpower needs of the merchant marine are going to be and what the best method is for meeting those needs. There is a real question as to whether or not the Federal Government should itself train personnel for what is essentially a private industry. There is considerable indication that the training at the State academies is as good as the training at the Federal academy and that the cost is much less at the State academies. The maritime unions have long maintained that an adequate number of officers can be obtained from the ranks and all the training programs eliminated.

The policy questions involved in this issue are too important to the commerce and defense of our Nation to allow them to be decided without thorough congressional review. I shall join with other interested parties in supporting continuation of funds for the State maritime academies until Congress has had an opportunity to study this matter very carefully. In order to provide for an adequate study, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution to authorize the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make a full and complete study and investigation of merchant marine training and education in the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 35) was received and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of merchant marine training and education in the United States, including the status, cost, and training at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., and at the State-operated merchant marine academies, the training of merchant seamen, and the future personnel needs of the merchant marine as it relates to the national defense.

The committee shall determine the scope of such study and investigation. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable, to the Senate not later than January 31, 1956.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the 84th Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such experts, consultants, and other employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties, and is authorized with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government of the United States. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

SPECIAL REPORT OF FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BOARD (S. DOC. NO. 7)

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a special report of the Federal Farm Credit Board to the Congress, pursuant to section 2 of the Farm Credit Act of 1953, printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, on January 14, 1955, I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 19, a joint resolution to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs. At that time 42 other Senators joined me as cosponsors of the proposed legislation. The Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] have since joined the list of cosponsors.

I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that when Senate Joint Resolution 19 is next printed the names of the Senator

from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] be added as cosponsors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:
Statement made by him in an address before the Alexandria (Va.) Kiwanis Club on January 20, 1955, on the subject of the complex situation in the East.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATIONS TO THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Monday, January 24, 1955, at 10 a. m., in room 301, Senate Office Building, upon the following nominations: Glen E. Edgerton, of the District of Columbia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank; Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank; Hawthorne Arey, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank; George A. Blowers, of Florida, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank; and Vance Brand, of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank.

At the time and place all persons interested in the nominations may make such representations as may be pertinent.

NOTICE OF HEARING BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY ON SUNDRY NOMINATIONS

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, the following nominations have been referred to and are now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

John Marshall Harlan, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Vice Robert H. Jackson, deceased.

Edward J. Devitt, of Minnesota, to be United States district judge for the district of Minnesota—recess appointment.

William E. Miller, of Tennessee, to be United States district judge for the middle district of Tennessee, to fill a new position.

M. Frank Reid, of South Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of South Carolina—recess appointment.

Philip L. Rice, of Hawaii, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii, Vice Louis Le Baron, whose term has expired.

George Glenn Killinger, of Virginia, to be a member of the board of parole for the term expiring September 30, 1960. Dr. Killinger is now serving in this

post under an appointment which expired September 30, 1954.

Russell B. Wine, of Texas, to be United States attorney for the western district of Texas, vice Charles F. Herring, resigned.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in these nominations to file with the committee on or before Friday, January 28, 1955, any representations or objections in writing they may wish to present concerning the above nominations, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled later.

Following the receipt of such representations or objections the committee will consider such, and at its next meeting scheduled for Monday, January 31, 1955, determine and have published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the date, or dates, on which hearings on any of these nominations will be held.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO INCREASE SALARIES OF UNITED STATES JUDGES, JUSTICES, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, January 25, 1955, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, on S. 165, S. 462, and S. 540, designed to increase the salaries of United States judges, justices, and Members of Congress. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the proposed legislation may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of myself, chairman, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER].

Mr. President, I have just placed in the RECORD a notice of hearing by a special subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary on legislation relating to increase in salary of justices and judges of the United States courts, and Members of Congress. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], and myself, chairman; and the hearing has been scheduled for 10 a. m. Tuesday, January 25, 1955, in room 424, Senate Office Building. The bills which are to be the subject of this hearing are S. 462, introduced by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE]; S. 540, introduced by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]; and S. 165, which I introduced.

The subcommittee has notified interested parties, so that their presence or views may be submitted for study by the subcommittee.

As Senators know, the late Senator McCarran introduced S. 1663 in the 83d Congress to accomplish salary increases. That proposed legislation was reported

favorably to the Senate on May 12, 1953, but no action was taken thereon.

Pursuant to Public Law 220, 83d Congress, 1st session (S. 2417), which was introduced by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], a commission on judicial and congressional salaries was authorized to hold hearings on this subject. Such hearings were held, and the recommendations of that commission are contained in House Document No. 300, 83d Congress, 2d session.

The subject of salary increases has been under extensive study during the past Congress, and it is hoped that these hearings will resolve the matter so that the Committee on the Judiciary may, if justified, present to the Senate proposed legislation which is in accord with all of the known facts on the subject.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, a few moments ago we heard the opening prayer in which we were led by our guest chaplain, Father Kohut. This was a signal and appropriate recognition of the fact that tomorrow is Ukrainian Independence Day.

I have prepared a statement in commemoration of this most significant occasion. I ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN

Tomorrow, January 22, the anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence in 1918, will be observed, in the traditional manner, in many cities and towns throughout the United States. This year's theme for this observance is the reaffirmation of the goal of eventual liberation for all the peoples in the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.

From Kiev southward and westward, throughout the reach and extent of the rich lands of the Ukraine, the 40 million Ukrainian people have valiantly endured the Soviet tyranny, awaiting the day of their liberation.

The people of the Ukraine, and all the peoples of Europe who have been engulfed by the surging tide of Soviet imperialism, must be liberated not by destruction, but by construction—by the construction of a free world order which will rend the Iron Curtain by the sheer and irresistible power of the forces of freedom.

True and lasting liberation cannot be accomplished by atom or hydrogen bombs. Liberation, in the true sense of the word, must be achieved by general peace. Peace, not war, is the true ally of freedom.

War in the modern sense cannot result in good for any nation or any people. It may in the end prove inevitable and we must be constantly prepared for any eventuality. But no nation, in this day and age, can truly benefit by it.

In this day and age, when the gathered force of public opinion, and of world opinion, exerts so powerful an influence on the course of history, no iron curtain, however strong, no slave state, however high its gates, and however powerful its masters, will be able to survive the persistent onslaught of the world's will for freedom.

Just as the walls of Jericho crumbled at the sound of Joshua's trumpets 5,000 years ago, just as surely will the iron curtain fall under the rays of freedom's piercing light. It cannot be otherwise. It will not be otherwise. This is our faith and our creed.

The Ukrainian people have, I know, lived through many a long night of savage oppression in the course of their troubled history. They have felt as many centuries of pain and enslavement as any people on earth.

It is my conviction that such tyranny will not be able to endure in a peaceful world. The chains of slavery will bend and break like clay, once they are exposed to the irresistible strains of peace.

On this Ukrainian independence day we Americans of all national origins, but of one creed, the creed of freedom, salute the people of the Ukraine and especially salute those of Ukrainian birth and descent in this country. Today we prayerfully rededicate ourselves to the cause of peace and freedom. We are aware today as never before that we ourselves are not truly free as long as any peoples remain enslaved.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, it is most appropriate that the Very Reverend Nicholas Kohut should pronounce the invocation today.

On this occasion of the observance of the independence of Ukraine, I extend warm greetings to my fellow citizens of Ukrainian descent.

Over many years it has been my privilege to become intimately acquainted with the great contributions to freedom being made by Ukrainian organizations throughout our country. By rallying the anti-Communist forces here and abroad, they are keeping alive the fervent hope for freedom in the enslaved lands of Central and Eastern Europe. The peoples of the Soviet Union, who have borne the yoke of tyranny for many decades, must eventually regain their independence and join the free nations of the world.

It is most essential that efforts to bring about the freedom of the people of Ukraine be pressed ceaselessly and unrelentingly.

THE "OIL FOR EDUCATION" BILL

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the American people were told by Secretary McKay this week that at least \$6 billion would accrue to the Federal Treasury from the sale of offshore oil leases and from royalties.

Secretary McKay has finally conceded the enormous amounts of the oil revenues, which belong to all the people of the United States. However, he has consistently failed to propose or support any constructive plan for putting these revenues to work for the welfare of all the American people.

I sincerely hope that the administration will now come around to support the proposal to earmark those oil revenues for the benefit of the school children of our Nation. During the past 2 years we have waited in vain for action pointing to the solution of the crisis in our schools—the dire shortage of school facilities and of teachers.

The President spoke in his state of the Union speech of moving to meet this crisis, but the budget message does not reflect any real intention to channel Federal funds to aid our distressed elementary and secondary schools.

The sum of 6 billion dollars, which Secretary McKay predicted would come into the Federal Treasury from the oil lands in the Outer Continental Shelf over the next several years, would go

only a part of the way toward providing the facilities necessary for an adequate education for our children. But it would be a meaningful indication of the concern our Government should have for our school system.

The American people remember all too clearly the giveaway of the oil and gas deposits within the so-called Inner Continental Shelf. Certainly the administration could atone in part for its record by supporting the "oil for education" bill introduced by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], our distinguished colleague, and a number of other Senators, including, I am proud to say, myself.

It is my hope that Congress will approve the "oil for education" proposal during this session.

Mr. President, I desire now to refer to another subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York has the floor.

CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL IN THE FORMOSAN STRAITS

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I was very much interested in the statement by President Eisenhower on Wednesday night indicating his support for a cease-fire move in the Formosan Straits by the United Nations. It is interesting to note that the American Association for the United Nations made this same proposal in a statement presented to the United States delegation to the General Assembly as far back as September 19, 1954. It is also noteworthy that the Honorable Benjamin V. Cohen, former counselor of the State Department, advanced this same idea in a speech delivered before the Washington Ethical Society on October 24, 1954.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that pertinent excerpts from these two documents be printed in the body of the RECORD. I also ask, Mr. President, that a very cogent and absorbing memorandum on this whole subject prepared by Mr. Cohen, who is one of the most noted experts on international affairs and international law in our country, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpts and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPT FROM U. N. DAY SPEECH BY HON. BENJAMIN V. COHEN BEFORE WASHINGTON ETHICAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 24, 1954.

There has been fighting in the straits of Formosa. That fighting threatens our peace and the peace of the world. That fighting which in fact threatens a major international war cannot be passed by as a matter of essentially domestic concern. It is a matter of vital concern to the peace of the world and to the United Nations. But we cannot expect the United Nations to act if we ourselves bypass the United Nations and discourage its use. No nation which is unwilling to use the processes of the United Nations has a right to attribute its own failure to use those processes to any alleged ineffectiveness or alleged impotence of the United Nations.

Possibly the Security Council may be unable to act because of the lack of unanimity among its permanent members. But there is no veto in the General Assembly. If we have the courage to put to the test our faith in the

United Nations, we should ask the United Nations to demand a cease-fire in the Straits of Formosa. We should be prepared to join in sponsoring a proposal that the United Nations, without regard to the question of recognition, as to which its members are divided, should at once call upon the authorities now in control of the government on the mainland of China and the authorities now in control of the government on Formosa to cease the use of armed force against each other in this area in the interest of world peace.

Then it would become the responsibility of the United Nations to recommend a peaceful settlement of the Formosan question in accordance with the principle of the charter, that is the principles of world peace and security, justice, and the self-determination of peoples. Formosa is today in fact independent of the mainland of China and its future status should be determined by the United Nations having regard to the wishes and interests of the people of Formosa in a manner which will advance and not endanger world peace and security.

There can be no peace in the Straits of Formosa as long as Mao Tse-tung asserts the right to use force to unite Formosa with the mainland or Chiang Kai-shek asserts the right to use Formosa as a base for armed operations against the mainland. The use of force in either case is contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the charter. The only hope for and the only way to peace in the Far East is through the United Nations which alone has the authority and standing to call for a cease-fire. If we continue to bypass the United Nations, we incur the risks of war with grave and unforeseeable consequences and under circumstances which will deprive us of the aid of our best friends and allies in the free world. Formosa is the test not only of our faith in the United Nations but our faith in the ideals which have made us a leader or, as President Eisenhower would have us say, a good partner in the concert of free nations.

We are living through one of the most critical periods in all history. The fission and fusion of the atom gives warning that civilization must rise above war or it will be overwhelmed and destroyed by war. Civilization's hope for survival depends upon the United Nations. With God's help let us reverently and humbly renew our faith in the United Nations and determine, before it is too late, to justify our faith by our works.

EXCERPT FROM STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, SEPTEMBER 19, 1954

IX. FIGHTING IN THE STRAITS OF FORMOSA

There is fighting in the Straits of Formosa. World peace and security are thereby threatened and endangered. It is unquestionably the function of the United Nations to deal with such threats to the peace. It is imperative that this situation be brought at once to the attention of the United Nations. If there is delay as in the case of Indochina, it may be too late for the United Nations to avert conflict and catastrophe.

The Security Council should be asked to act to restore peace and security in this area, and if the Council cannot act, the matter should be brought promptly before the General Assembly. The United States should join in sponsoring or supporting a proposal that the United Nations, without regard to the question of recognition, as to which its members are presently divided, should at once call upon both the authorities now in control of the government on Formosa and the authorities now in control of the government on the mainland of China to cease the use of armed force against each other in this area in the interest of world peace, and further, to accept the proposition that Formosa

and the mainland of China shall not be united by force nor without the free consent of the people of Formosa and under conditions approved by the United Nations as consistent with world peace, security, and justice.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROPOSED MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Prepared by Benjamin V. Cohen)

1. This memorandum raises some questions concerning the desirability of the ratification of the recently negotiated mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China.

It should be stated at the outset that this memorandum does not question (1) the vital importance to the United States of having Formosa and the Pescadores remain in friendly hands, or (2) the policy of defending these islands from unprovoked armed attack. The purpose of the memorandum is to consider whether the proposed mutual defense treaty on balance will aid or embarrass the United States in protecting its vital interests in Formosa and the Pescadores, in deterring any armed attack on these islands, and in opposing such attack if it occurs.

2. The proposed mutual defense treaty, if ratified, would for the first time constitute a formal recognition of Formosa and the Pescadores as territories of the Republic of China. Heretofore, the United States has been careful to avoid any formal recognition of the transfer of these islands to China and to reserve a high degree of freedom in regard to its position on the future status of these islands. Under the Japanese Peace Treaty Japan gave up all claim to these islands but no attempt was made to define their present or future status.

It is true that the Cairo declaration, which was reaffirmed in the Potsdam proclamation, asserted the purpose of the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Nationalist China to restore Formosa and the Pescadores to the Republic of China. But such purpose has not yet been carried out by any duly ratified peace treaty, and much has happened in the meanwhile. The situation has been so altered on the mainland of China as to raise grave doubt whether that purpose can now be carried out, as it was assumed it could be, with due regard to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations. The mainland of China has become involved in civil war and revolution, and the involvement of Formosa and the Pescadores in that civil war and revolution was neither foreseen nor contemplated at the time of the Cairo declaration. Such enforced involvement without regard to the wishes and interests of the people of these islands could not be reconciled with the principles of self-determination.

3. The formal recognition of Formosa and the Pescadores as territories of the Republic of China would give substance to the claim of the Chinese Communists that an armed attack on these islands is not international aggression on their part but civil war in which the right and purpose of other nations forcibly to intervene would be open to serious doubt and question. Formosa and the Pescadores are in fact at present separate and independent of the mainland of China. It would seem to be very definitely not only in the interest of the United States but in the interest of peace to keep them separate and independent and not to enmesh them inextricably with the rights and claims of the mainland of China. It has been stated in the press that Chiang Kai-shek has given assurances that he would not engage in provocative attacks on the mainland, but such assurances are not found in the text of the treaty. Indeed it would be very awkward by treaty to impose restraints on the exercise of sovereign rights

in China proper by any government claiming to be the lawful government of all China. Assurances outside the text of the treaty will be subject to debate, shifting executive interpretations and waivers. A China whose rights to Formosa and the Pescadores are recognized, cannot be expected to forswear its rights to the mainland of China. But what is more important, a China which controls the mainland will most assuredly assert its rights to Formosa and the Pescadores if those islands are formally recognized as territories of China. What we recognize as territories of Chiang's China, other countries including our allies which recognize Mao's China, may feel compelled to recognize as territories of Mao's China.

4. The formal recognition of Formosa and the Pescadores as territories of the Republic of China will gravely embarrass if not preclude efforts by the United States and by the United Nations to consider in the future any status for Formosa and the Pescadores other than as territories of the Republic of China. But it would seem very unwise for the United States at this time, with the mainland of China under Communist control, to tie its hands so that it would not be free to consider an independent status or possibly even a United Nations trusteeship for these islands if such alternatives should prove feasible and advantageous. Since Communist control of the mainland of China is not likely to be broken for some time, it would seem to be in the interest of the United States to favor and work for the separation of Formosa and the Pescadores from the mainland at least for the time being. Any treaty which inseparably ties these islands to the mainland would seem to be detrimental to the interests of the United States in this area.

5. Most of our friends and allies want to have peace not war in the straits of Formosa. It would probably be possible to evoke wide support in the United Nations and throughout the free world for the calling of a cease-fire by the United Nations in the straits of Formosa. Many nations, including nations which have recognized Red China, probably could be induced to support a cease fire which would preclude the uniting of Formosa and the Pescadores with the mainland by force. It would therefore seem to be in the interest of the United States to separate Formosa and the Pescadores from the power struggle for control of the mainland of China and to base our position on the United Nations Charter which forbids the use of force in international relations and calls for peaceful settlement of international disputes and the right of self-determination of peoples. This would seem to be the best if not the only way of harmonizing our positions and that of our friends and allies and of avoiding grave risks of becoming involved in war without their support and assistance. This would not involve the dispossession of Chiang from Formosa unless the people of Formosa insisted on it. It would seem that Chiang would have a better chance to retain the favor of the people of Formosa if he did not involve them in war with the mainland.

6. In his statements in support of the proposed mutual-defense treaty with the Republic of China (Department of State, press release No. 686, December 1, 1954), Mr. Dulles contends that this treaty is similar to the defense treaties made with the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand, and he particularly stresses the similarity between the Korean Treaty and the proposed treaty. But there are vital differences in the situations with which the two treaties deal.

Our recognition of the Republic of Korea on January 1, 1949, was based on the United Nations General Assembly resolution of December 12, 1948, which declared "that there has been established a lawful government (the government of the Republic of Korea)

having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the temporary Commission was able to observe and consult and in which great majority of the people of all Korea reside; that this government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which was observed by the temporary Commission; and that this is the only such government in Korea."

Mr. Dulles does not mention the practical limitations which we have placed on our recognition of the Republic of Korea when he states that "we recognize the Republic of China as the only lawful government of China, just as we recognize, and the United Nations recognizes, the government of the Republic of Korea as the only lawful government in Korea." We and the United Nations have never recognized the right of the Republic of Korea to extend its effective control and jurisdiction by force to other parts of Korea, and it is clear therefore that any attempt on the part of the Republic of Korea to do so by force would be contrary to article 1 of the mutual defense treaty which forbids the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

It is not at all clear that any attempt by the Republic of China to extend its effective control and jurisdiction from Formosa to the mainland of China would be contrary to article 1 of the mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China.

Asked whether the treaty recognized on our behalf the claim of the Republic of China to sovereignty over the mainland, Mr. Dulles replied that "it does not deal specifically with that matter one way or another." Asked whether there is any understanding in connection with this treaty that the Chinese nationalists before attacking the mainland must consult with us and act only by agreement with us, Mr. Dulles replied that "we expect that there will be worked out practical arrangements so that neither will take action in this area which would jeopardize the other and that we would generally act in an agreed pattern of conduct. Having undertaken to defend the islands, we would not expect, nor would the Chinese Nationalists expect to act rashly in a way to jeopardize the islands. We anticipate that under the operation clause of the treaty there will be a good deal of consultation and agreement as to just how the situation is to be handled.

Mr. Dulles' remarks in no way suggest that an attack on the mainland by the Chinese Nationalists from Formosa would be contrary to article I of the treaty. Mr. Dulles' remarks in no way suggest that the policy announced in the state of the Union message of 1953 regarding noninterference by the Seventh Fleet with attacks on the mainland by the Chinese Nationalists from Formosa has in principle been abandoned.

To make the proposed treaty at all comparable with the Korean treaty it would have to be amended, or subjected to reservations, to make clear that the Republic of China in Formosa and the Pescadores would not attempt to extend its effective control and jurisdiction by the use of force from areas now thereunder to areas not now thereunder, and that any such attempt would be regarded as contrary to article I of the treaty.

7. While there may be countervailing arguments, the above considerations would seem to suggest that the proposed mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China, in its present form, would on balance embarrass rather than aid the United States in protecting its vital interests in Formosa and the Pescadores and in avoiding war in that area. It would seem that the treaty as presented would be more of an obstacle than a help in working for a peaceful settlement in the Formosan Straits in the interests of

the United States, the United Nations, the inhabitants of the islands, and world peace. It would seem highly desirable before attempting to agree on any mutual defense treaty for this disturbed area to seek through the United Nations to obtain a cessation of armed hostilities in the waters between the mainland of China and Formosa and the Pescadores so that it will be clear that we are seeking peace and not trying to shield Formosa and the Pescadores while attacks on the mainland are in course of preparation there.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AN ADEQUATE OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAM

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, last Tuesday, it was my pleasure to serve as co-host with my distinguished colleague the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] at a luncheon at which Members of the Senate met with the National Committee for an Adequate Overseas Program.

Earlier in the day, this fine group of distinguished private citizens had met with President Eisenhower. He had re-emphasized his own keen interest in strengthening the vital program of American information abroad, via radio, press, motion pictures, books, pamphlets, and television media.

Later, at our luncheon meeting, we heard a very heart-warming discussion of the splendid job which is now being performed under the United States Information Agency by Ted Streibert and his able staff. They had incidentally met with the members of this private committee to relate first hand what is being done by the Voice of America and other units.

I commend these private citizens for their interest in taking time out from their busy careers in order to inform themselves and inform others on this vital program.

I send to the desk the text of a statement which I conveyed to the press following the meeting, and a list of the individuals who were present at the luncheon.

I ask unanimous consent that these materials be printed in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement and list were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as well as other Members of the Senate met this noontime with several distinguished individuals representing the National Committees for an Adequate Overseas United States Information Program.

I believe that this private committee has a most important mission. I welcome its contribution to American thinking on this very important subject.

For too long, official information work has tended to be a "whipping boy," its splendid achievements have not been sufficiently appreciative; its limitations have often been grossly exaggerated. Time and again it has been pulled up by the roots to be "examined."

I feel that the American people must be adequately informed of the need for strengthening not weakening this program. They must be informed of what has been done, and what must be done, in order to help with the battle for the minds of the world in opposing the international Communist conspiracy.

The United States Information Agency is, of course, not in a position to do more than present the essential facts, as requested, regarding its work to the Congress and the people.

However, on this committee, the private individuals, each of whom has an expert background in this field, is in a position—voluntarily—individually and collectively—to help acquaint the American people with the facts and to contribute otherwise to the program.

Moreover, this private committee is in a position to help further encourage the making available of talent from private American industry to the United States Information Program.

Success in our worldwide information effort is dependent upon our continuing to have available the best talent in the American advertising profession, from among America's newspapers, magazines, radio, television, motion pictures, books, and from the public relations profession.

Already, USIA has many such outstanding recruits from private industry.

I want to say, too, that our friends overseas will be glad to know that not only is our United States Government continually engaged in this fine effort for disseminating the truth, but that public-spirited Americans in private life are taking time out from their busy careers—in order to contribute to the effectiveness of this effort. These Americans are doing so, not only in the enlightened interest of America, but because they recognize that we have an obligation and a mission to get across the facts to the free peoples of the world and thus help increase the chances of enduring peace, freedom, and prosperity.

In the U. S. S. R., there could be no such thing as a Private Committee for Overseas Information Programs, because there is no such thing as a private committee, because the people have no share whatsoever in shaping what the government does and because the Government's stock in trade is not truth but lies.

In the United States, however, in a valid government of, by, and for the people, private citizens join voluntarily with their Government—as a team—in helping to achieve the noble objectives of truth, world understanding, and the furtherance of peace.

ATTENDANCE LIST—MEETING WITH NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAM

(Vandenberg room, Senate wing, United States Capitol, January 18, 1955)

MEMBERS OF SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Cohosts: Alexander Wiley (Republican of Wisconsin); Theodore Francis Green, (Democrat of Rhode Island).

Walter George (Democrat of Georgia), chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

H. Alexander Smith (Republican of New Jersey).

Mike Mansfield (Democrat of Montana).
Homer Capehart (Republican of Indiana).
George D. Aiken (Republican of Vermont).
John E. Horne (administrative assistant to Senator Sparkman, of Alabama).

OTHER MEMBERS OF SENATE

Irving Ives (Republican of New York).
Ralph E. Flanders (Republican of Vermont).

Leverett Saltonstall (Republican of Massachusetts).

W. E. O'Brien (administrative assistant to Senator Mundt).

G. E. Lush (administrative assistant to Senator Duff) and David Fuss.

OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Theodore Streibert, Director, USIA, State Department.

Abbott Washburn, Deputy Director, USIA.
Robert Macy, Chief, International Division, Bureau of Budget.

MEMBERS, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ADEQUATE OVERSEAS U. S. INFORMATION PROGRAM

Edward L. Bernays, counsel on public relations. Member, United States Committee on Public Information, WWI, and subsequently with committee at the Paris Peace Conference.

Edward W. Barrett, Former Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs; former editorial director, Newsweek magazine, 1946-50.

S. R. Bernstein, editor, Advertising Age, since 1939.

Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary, the Research Institute of America; since 1939, chairman, International Rescue Committee.

Mrs. Fleur Fenton Cowles, associate editor, Look magazine.

Kate L. Crabtree, director of public relations, General Mills, Inc.; assistant to the publisher, Minneapolis Star, 1934-37.

C. B. Larrabee, chairman of the board, Printers' Ink; and associated with that publication since 1920.

Louis M. Lyons, curator, Riegan Fellowships, Harvard University since 1939.

Charles F. Moore, Jr., director public relations, Ford Motor Co. since 1952.

O. W. Riegel, director, Lee Memorial Journalism Foundation of Washington and Lee University; consultant for State Department on public opinion research and training in Western Germany, 1950.

Paul C. Smith, president of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co. and editor in chief, Crowell Publications, former editor of San Francisco Chronicle.

Edmund N. Whitman, director of Public Relations, United Fruit Co., director of Pan-American Society of the United States.

Harlan Logan, director, public relations, Corning Glass Works; vice president and general manager, editor, Look, Inc., 1940-46.

MEMBERS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE STAFF

Francis O. Wilcox, chief of staff.
Julius N. Cahn, counsel.

OFFER OF PRIVILEGE OF VISITATION TO AMERICANS IN CHINESE COMMUNIST PRISONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the news dispatches today carry the word that Chou En-lai, the Communist Premier of China, had apparently made an offer, through Mr. Hammarskjöld, that the families of those who had been sentenced to prison might be allowed to visit them.

It is my feeling that this is a part of the normal Communist propaganda effort. It seems to me that if Chou En-lai and the Communist regime of China had any intention of either immediately releasing or releasing in the very near future the American airmen who have been sentenced to prison, both the airmen themselves and their wives, mothers, parents, and families in this country would much prefer that the welcome be in the hometowns of America rather than have members of their families go halfway around the world to visit them in Communist prison cells.

Under those circumstances, I hope that Mr. Hammarskjöld will use his good offices to expedite their release, so that they may be welcomed in their home communities in America.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN FLIERS IN RED CHINA

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, Secretary Dulles has released a statement that U. N. Secretary-General Hammarskjöld needs more time to win release of the American fliers held by Red China, in violation of the laws of war.

President Eisenhower says Hammarskjöld's efforts are not a failure so long as negotiations are going on.

Our Government is trying to be conciliatory, but our people are not.

The Communists would like nothing better than to carry on their familiar game of negotiating indefinitely in another Panmunjom. They may fool the State Department, but the American people will not be fooled.

The Red Chinese are going to release our fliers, and for only one reason—the American people are angry and determined. The only thing the Communists fear is the wrath of the American people. That wrath will not be appeased by any notes or conferences or pilgrimages to Peiping, whatever our Government may say.

The American people do not want war. They want justice. They will not be put off with talk of their being warmongers. They will not be put off without justice. The Communists know it.

Hammarskjöld cannot get our men freed. The U. N. cannot get our men freed. The notes of our State Department will not get our men freed. They are powerless, and the Communists recognize only power.

The righteous wrath of the American people will free our men because it is a kind of power the Chinese Communists understand.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks an editorial entitled "Another Communist Victory," published in the Indianapolis Star of recent date.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANOTHER COMMUNIST VICTORY

Perhaps from a strictly military view the seizure of Yikiangshan Island by the Chinese Communists is not important as Secretary of State Dulles described it. But from the viewpoint of political and diplomatic strategy it is another defeat for the United States and another victory for the Communists. They have, in the eyes of their Asiatic neighbors, defied the might of the United States and gotten away with it.

This Communist victory is the direct result of American policy recently announced by Secretary Dulles. He deliberately left this and the adjacent Tachen Islands out of the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. Thus he indicated to the Reds that they could take it without opposition from us. What's next, Quemoy? The Tachens? Then what?

Dulles has also announced that he would not object if the U. N. tried to arrange a "cease-fire" between the Chinese Communists and Nationalists. May we be pardoned for the comparison, but we remember that General Marshall tried to arrange just such a cease-fire in 1948. He succeeded so well that the Communists won control of the entire mainland. Any cease-fire arranged by the U. N., many of whose members are openly in favor of admitting Red China and neutralizing Formosa, would only end in the

destruction of Formosa, and with it all hopes of a successful counter-revolution or liberation in China.

Well, what should the United States do? Should we go to war for Yikiangshan? That is neither necessary nor sensible. But there are plenty of things we could have done and could still do to stop Communist aggressions in Asia and elsewhere. They can be done, however, only when the concept of American foreign policy is changed from containment or peaceful coexistence to one of liberation. We must first make it clear that we intend to take the political and diplomatic offensive against communism by openly announcing our aim to help, by every peaceful means, all enslaved people free themselves from communism.

Thus to reorient our policy in Asia and everywhere else, we should first end diplomatic relations with all Communist countries. We should embargo all trade with all Communist countries. We should require those to whom we give financial aid to do the same. We should make it clear that we will resist further Communist aggressions. And we should never tell them the places we will not defend.

In this particular instance, we could announce that if the Red Chinese do not withdraw from Yikiangshan, we will simply sink the island with an atomic bomb. That would certainly prove our intentions. But this sort of thing would not be necessary if we, by other peaceful actions, made it clear to the Communists that we recognize their intention to destroy our civilization and that we are just as determined to aid in the destruction of communism as they are to plot the destruction of freedom.

Right now we are seeing a clear test by the Communists of American intentions. Here the Communists intend to make us abandon the previously announced policy of "liberation" by abandoning in gradual steps the largest major force in existence that might carry out a "liberation" program.

No nation can win any war, cold, hot, or lukewarm, by the continuous strategy of retreat. That has been our strategy so far. And that is why we are still losing.

TRADE WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of a statement which I issued on January 19, 1955, on the subject of trade with the Soviet Union.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JENNER

NO TRADE DEALS WITH COMMUNISTS

Secretary of Defense Wilson has testified in approval of the plan to trade American surplus butter and other foods to the Soviet Union in exchange for strategic goods, such as manganese.

This is of course the policy of the State Department and the Foreign Operations Administration. Secretary Wilson and Secretary Humphrey are only window-dressing, to impress Congress.

Trade with Soviet lands has long been the policy of former Secretary Acheson as it has been one of the most important objectives of Moscow since 1945.

The reasons against this policy are overwhelming. The Subcommittee on Internal Security has collected volumes of testimony all pointing to the unquestioned fact that Soviet trade offensives are only one branch of their world political offensive. Much of the most dangerous Communist penetration in the United States was started by Amtorg which had branches reaching into our industry and finance.

Soviet technical and industrial missions in this country during the war were all agents for industrial espionage. Maj. Rancey Jordan, among others, has described the quantities of documents they sent back to the Soviet Union by way of Great Falls, Mont.

I can see no gains from this trade to anyone except the Communist rulers.

The people under Soviet rule are starving, cold and bitter. The boasted gains of the Soviet economic system just are not there. Communism has failed again and again at so basic an economic task as maintaining its animal herds. Famine recurs with deadly regularity.

I see no reason why our surplus butter should be sold to the Soviet Union at a discount, until our housewives and their children have all the butter and milk solids they want.

Every kind of trade is a boost for the Soviet political system and its military machine. Every bit of trade helps preserve the only government in the world which seeks to destroy us. Why should we build up their totalitarian power?

During the cold war with Nazi Germany, the British did not permit the smallest item of goods to reach the Nazis, because they knew every smallest item fed the Nazi war machine. We closed the door to every form of Nazi trade by way of South America and Asia.

I have no wish to starve the people of the Soviet Empire, but if their own government starves them, I will not take food from American children to make up the deficit. This is our time to be firm, not soft. The Russian revolution of 1917 was started by women who were furious at standing day after day in queues for food, and not getting any food. If the women start another revolution because they cannot get food, their rebellion will mean less, not more suffering for the people under the Soviet heel.

Supporting all these reasons of policy is the simple fact that we have on our statute books a law prohibiting the importation into the United States of goods produced by forced labor. Senator MALONE and other investigators have pointed out the danger of Soviet sources for strategic materials.

This proposal is bad political policy, bad economic policy, bad military policy, and a specific violation of the law. It is part of the Soviet grand strategy for the cold war. What more do we need to stop this plan?

No marshalling of more or less reluctant Cabinet officers, to testify for trade with the Soviet Union, can alter the fact that this policy is designed, cut, and tailored to help the Soviet leaders weather the bitter discontent at home, while they seduce our business and political leaders to adopt a soft policy toward Soviet attempts to destroy us.

STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, concluding his address at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met in Los Angeles last fall, President Luis Muñoz-Marín, of Puerto Rico, made a most simple but eloquent plea for the continuation and strengthening of technical assistance programs in underdeveloped countries of the world, and for strengthening our war against hunger and want.

This Congress will consider appropriations for the technical assistance programs. It will consider proposals to accelerate our aid programs, as well as proposals to cut them back on a false plea of economy.

I shall shortly offer a Senate resolution requesting the administration to

negotiate, in cooperation with the United Nations, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and similar international agencies, a world food and raw materials reserve.

Because the remarks ably and eloquently express the thoughts of peoples, not just on his little island alone, but in underdeveloped nations around the world, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the record, President Marín's closing statement to the American Federation of Labor meeting.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LET A LITTLE ISLAND LEAVE THIS THOUGHT

(By Hon. Luis Muñoz-Marín, President of Puerto Rico)

I have presented statistics, and they no doubt have some significance. But you know, as I do, that the deeper meaning of the Puerto Rico story relates to how a vision and a purpose can turn a hopeless people into a dynamic one, and how the dream of abolishing want from among the fated sorrows of humanity can be a very powerful one. Doesn't it seem to be the duty of civilization to unfold the vistas of this dream before the eyes of all the peoples in the underdeveloped areas of the world? In this connection let me express my belief that for us in the Western Hemisphere, a paramount aspect of this duty is to put into high gear the purpose of abolishing want, destitution and ignorance within this generation in the whole American Continent, north and south.

Not only in the American Hemisphere. But all peoples are living in the terrible shadow of atomic destruction by attack and retaliation. It very likely can be total destruction of civilized life, or life itself. The West is now trying to ward off destruction for itself, and its enemies, by three means: Preparation for atomic defense and retaliation; readiness to meet aggression in a long costly series of little wars; technical and economic aid to many peoples. The one to which the lesser attention is given seems to be the last, and still I believe it to be by far the most important.

Of these, economic organization for an all-out fight against want, not half-heartedly or meagerly, but in a manner to engage deeply the imagination, the hearts and the intelligence of men and women everywhere, is perhaps the only remaining true answer. We might conceivably persuade the Russian people to cooperate in disarmament so as to augment to its true merited proportions the fight against want, but we can hardly hope to persuade the Soviets of this. Shall they then have a veto over this also, over the hope of peoples all over the world to burst the shackles of poverty, and thereby travel the road to permanent peace?

By strengthening the weapons of the economic war against this ancient enemy of man—hunger—want—while maintaining the strongest military defense against his upstart enemy, communism, the greatest threat of all times may be finally averted. Certainly, it will not be more likely to be averted by not doing it. Only it would cost money. It would cost everyone, in and out of the United States, a lot of money in any one of a number of fiscal years. In terms of a fiscal generation, however, instead of a number of fiscal years, it may even save money, besides saving civilization, besides saving the soul of man by his having, in the cruelest dilemma of his life on earth, answered the challenge of God with creativeness instead of destructiveness, while vigilantly on guard against those that would try to destroy him. But whatever the cost, whatever the burden, we should not insist too much or too long in getting survival at cut-rate in a bargain

counter. The survival of civilized mankind is a bargain at any price.

My friends, a little island which is the home of a good and courageous people, leaves this thought with you.

COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RELATING TO FARM PROBLEMS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the New Republic magazine for January 17 carries an article by Dr. C. Clyde Mitchell, head of the agricultural economics department at the University of Nebraska, commenting on the President's message in regard to farm problems.

Dr. Mitchell points out the complete inconsistency of the administration claim that it has eased the forces depressing farm prices while reducing Government purchase of surpluses. In reality, the administration is using deliberate price deflation in the hope that farmers will produce less and thereby reduce surpluses. By continuing to force low prices the administration is certainly reducing farm income and, unfortunately, failing to accomplish reductions in production it predicted.

A year ago we were told that low dairy price supports would straighten out the dairy situation. But the Department of Agriculture went to the House Appropriations Committee the other day for a big increase in the current fiscal year's administrative fund for the Commodity Credit Corporation. It justified the increase from \$18 million to \$25 million on the basis of increased volume of commodities flowing in and out of the Corporation.

In the case of milk, it revealed that it has revised its estimates of milk products purchases from 650 million pounds during fiscal 1955 up to 1,216 million pounds. Instead of declining, milk production has increased. There are 500,000 more cows being milked than the Department estimated to us a year ago, and production of milk will be 124 billion pounds instead of the 118 billion pounds they estimated.

Except where acreage controls have been put into effect, production has risen and there is no evidence that the administration's crusade to break farm prices has helped reduce production one iota.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the article by Dr. Mitchell, which concludes that we must expand farm markets to really solve the farm problem.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPROMISE WON'T WORK

(By C. Clyde Mitchell)

To many listeners, the President's remarks on agriculture gave the impression that American farmers are doing fairly well: "A most significant element in our growing economy is an agriculture that is stable, prosperous, and free." A look at the facts, however, shows that such an impression is incorrect. American agriculture is now neither stable nor prosperous, nor are farmers gaining in freedom. Their earnings for supplying food and fiber to America are down 14 percent since 1951, from \$14.5 to \$12.5 billion, with a further drop to \$12 billion predicted for 1955.

The President stated that the administration's agricultural program has eased the forces depressing farm prices while reducing Government purchases of surpluses and lessening Federal control over farmers. Actually, the reduced price supports authorized by the last Congress will further depress farm incomes. Since these price reductions are the major force the administration is depending upon to reduce surpluses and make production controls less necessary, the President's anticipations are not consistent.

The only way to raise farm income above its present depressed level and at the same time to reduce the surplus is to expand consumption programs at home and abroad. Some of these programs could be self-financing, but most of them would for a time at least require subsidy. They would include an expansion of school-lunch programs threefold, in order to benefit all American students, together with food distribution schemes to maintain at a decent nutritional level the diet of our low-income families, pensioners, unemployed, and the institutionalized. Internationally, they would include export of our wheat and cotton, to help feed and clothe students in schools set up with our help in the rural areas where education is presently unavailable.

The President did mention one depressing factor in the state of our Union—the 28 percent of our farm families who make less than \$1,000 per year. The President promises legislation to alleviate "their most pressing concerns." These concerns have by now been studied intensively for two decades. The best answer so far has proved to be a combination of agricultural credit at low interest rates, plus educational supervision to enable low-income farmers to intensify their farm operations and earn a decent living.

Contrary to the President's basic assumption the lower support prices voted last year are not inducing farmers to reduce their production to any significant degree. Hence, production controls cannot be relaxed. On the contrary, relatively few farmers are able to respond to lower prices by reducing production. Although farmers do increase production when prices look good, they cannot decrease when prices head downward; their investments, both in specialized equipment and in skills, are frozen at the higher level.

President Eisenhower will shortly discover that the Government's surplus headaches will, given normal weather, become more serious, and that production controls will have to be made more onerous. Our two major surpluses always threaten to affect other crops not yet surplus, as lands taken out of wheat and cotton are planted to other crops. Twice this administration has backed rigid cross-compliance. It has required, that is, that land taken out of wheat be left idle or planted in crops not threatened with surplus. Both times the administration has backtracked, postponing cross-compliance. The second postponement, made in October, apparently has enabled the President to say, "We * * * look forward * * * to less Federal intrusion into the lives and plans of our farm people." But there is still a great deal of intrusion in the form of production controls, and if the administration persists in trying to force farmers to adjust production downward to present demand, there will be no more. We need to face the fact that American agriculture cannot adjust downward to any significant degree. The only workable course, in both an economic and political sense, is to adjust demand upward as our capacity to produce increases.

THE SANTA MARIA PROJECT IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, during the last Congress I opposed the passage of a bill exempting the Santa Maria proj-

ect in California from the 160-acre limitation on benefits from the public water supply. At the time I was advised that there was opposition to the measure within the State of California. Regardless, I feel very strongly that the benefits of our public development projects should be widely distributed and not monopolized by a few big landholders or a few big interests of any type.

I recently learned that there has been organized a California Water & Power Users Association, and that included in its membership are the major labor organizations, the California Grange, water-users associations, church groups, and individuals.

This association, meeting in Sacramento on December 20, 1954, adopted a resolution strongly opposing weakening of the 160-acre limitation. Furthermore, it opposed the proposal that California buy the Central Valley project from the Federal Government.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the leading article from the California Grange News of January 5, 1955, which reports the California Water & Power Users Association meeting.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WATER USERS ASSOCIATION PLAYS MOVE TO KILL 160-ACRE CLAUSE

Vigorous opposition to any move to destroy the 160-acre clause in the Federal reclamation law was expressed by officers and executive committeemen of the California Water & Power Users Association at a special meeting in Sacramento December 20.

The group empowered its president, State Master George Sehlmeier, to draw up a resolution stating their grave concern over efforts to change the limitation rule and to include a clause protesting any move by the Interior Department to sell Pine Flat Dam on the Kings River near Fresno.

A resolution which had been prepared by the Reverend James L. Vizzard of the Santa Clara diocese of the Catholic Church for the National Catholic Rural Life Conference was endorsed by the association. It read in part:

"We condemn any ill-conceived administrative interpretation contrary to the clear intent of the law, which, if allowed to stand, would establish a precedent destructive to the well-established tradition of widespread distribution of the benefits of reclamation projects."

A second resolution which the association authorized to be drawn up would put the California Water & Power Users Association on record as opposed to the purchase of the Central Valleys project by the State.

This resolution will urge the legislature to abandon the idea of purchasing Central Valleys project, pointing out that unless such action is taken it will result in blocking any appropriations by the Federal Government for Federal funds in developing water and power resources in the Central Valleys.

Between now and its next meeting in January, the committee plans to begin preparing extensive plans for its 1955 program, including a vigorous membership drive.

In the meantime, a steering committee has been named to serve until then consisting of Sehlmeier; Ernest McMillan, of the railroad brotherhoods; Charles F. Lambert, of Williams; John Thorne, president of the Santa Clara County Water Users Association; and Father James L. Vizzard of the Santa Clara diocese of the Catholic Church.

The committee requested Lambert and former Senator H. E. Dillinger, of Eldorado County, to represent the organization during the forthcoming session of the legislature.

Charles Lambert, who was recently elected a member of the executive committee, was seated during the session.

CONCLUSION OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I am sure it has afforded all of us a great deal of satisfaction to learn that the recent hostilities in Costa Rica apparently have been ended, and that this threat to peace and prosperity in our hemisphere has been successfully met. From all reports, bloodshed was held to a minimum in this Central American fracas, for which we are all thankful.

There are grounds for apprehension about this or any other small war. We know that as a small brush fire can spread very quickly and almost without warning become a conflagration, so a small war may spread until it involves the whole world. It was such a small and seemingly insignificant clash which started World War I.

In Central America the outbreak of hostilities seemed to stem entirely from a personality clash between two individuals. We have known for some time of the personal antagonism between General Somoza, the head of the Government of Nicaragua, and President Figueres, of Costa Rica.

This little war should never have been allowed to get underway in the first place, and now that it is ended, we can see that not only has nothing been accomplished, but that there was never even any hope or thought of accomplishment. What it has done is to set back by years the earnest efforts of all those who have sought to translate into reality the noble theory of the good-neighbor policy.

It was a setback to the development of warm friendship and genuine understanding which so many conferences have engendered; it has negated assurances of stability and security with which our hemisphere leaders have sought to encourage investors in a sound development program. What we have done is slip on a Central American banana and slide back down the hill which now we must essay to climb again.

There is one encouraging aspect, however, to the favorable outcome of these hostilities, and that is the demonstration that our Western Hemisphere counterpart of the U. N., the Organization of the American States, can and will intervene promptly and effectively when a threat to peace in our part of the world occurs.

It appears likely that the success of the OAS in halting the fighting the Costa Rica-Nicaragua dispute was due largely to the fact that this Organization was able to serve and did serve as a police force going into action to quell a public disturbance. It was a hastily contrived Organization which went into action, but it seems to have been effective largely because it had behind it the force of hemisphere opinion as well as the force of arms.

In my opinion, this situation points up the need for the creation in the future of a standby and ready Western Hemisphere policy force available to go wherever the alarm sounds, to put down hos-

tilities and to force in this hemisphere the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and in the forums provided by civilized people, whose intelligence and vision are ever increasing, and not on battlefields by bloodshed in the manner of barbarians.

In my judgment, we have every reason to be proud of the OAS for its clear vision and sound thinking, and the logical and orderly manner in which it forthrightly approached this problem. We have proof of the soundness of the idea of collective security among friendly nations such as the good neighbors—the United States and the other nations of the Americas—in the Western Hemisphere. In my opinion, the OAS has rendered a great service and has given genuine encouragement and inspiration to those who believe that from our viewpoint the future of western civilization is secure in the hands of the Republics of North and South America.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President—
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair announced he would recognize the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] after the completion of the morning business, if there is no further morning business, the Chair will recognize the Senator from Utah, with the request that he permit the Senate to hold a short executive session, if that is agreeable to him.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I hope the Senate may now have an executive session for the consideration of the Executive Calendar. There are Members present in the Chamber this morning who are interested in nominations on the Executive Calendar, and who have deadlines to meet in a very short time.

So, Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance:

David W. Kendall, of Michigan, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury; and

Walter B. Heisel, of Alaska, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 31, with headquarters at Juneau, Alaska.

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Joseph F. Finnegan, of New York, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

George V. Allen, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of State;

John L. Tappin, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom of Libya;

Henry A. Byroade, of Indiana, now as Assistant Secretary of State, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Egypt;

James C. H. Bonbright, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal, vice M. Robert Guggenheim, resigned;

James Clement Dunn, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Brazil;

Loy W. Henderson, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary of State; and

Belton O'Neal Bryan, of South Carolina, and sundry other persons for appointment in the diplomatic service.

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Ervin L. Peterson, of Oregon, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture;

James A. McConnell, of New York, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, vice Ross Rizley, resigned;

Ervin L. Peterson, of Oregon, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation; and

James A. McConnell, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, vice Ross Rizley, resigned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the executive calendar will be stated.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE—ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert C. Hendrickson, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it is with a great feeling of gratification and pleasure that I rise in support of this important nomination. For the past 6 years, until the 3d of January, there served in the Senate one of our most distinguished Senators. He has, as we all know, represented my State of New Jersey. The distinguished former Senator, Robert C. Hendrickson, has now been nominated to be Ambassador to New Zealand.

I know of no man better qualified by his life's work, his integrity, his vision, and his devoted sense of public service, to represent the United States in what is today one of the most important and dangerous spots in the world. And, I am happy to record also our deep affection and admiration for his charming wife, who will be his greatest asset in his new responsibilities.

Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] knows, as well as I do, that the Far East today is in great turmoil and trouble. We all realize, especially those of us who are members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which committee reported the nomination with enthusiasm, that we need men of integrity and vision, and men who will have a deep sense of responsibility in trying to hold together in the Far East those nations,

of which New Zealand is one, that believe in our form of freedom, and have banded together in the interest of combating world communism.

So, Mr. President, with a deep sense of public responsibility, I rise to endorse the nomination. Because of personal friendship with Bob and Olga Hendrickson over many years, including the past 6 years when he was a Senator, I am delighted to see him nominated to this important post. I know there will be no question about his confirmation, but I desire the RECORD to show that, in addition to the wonderful tributes paid to Senator Hendrickson in the last session of Congress for his fine service in the Senate, we are now acting together to confirm his nomination to an important diplomatic position, and to wish him Godspeed in the duties that will lie ahead of him.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, it is with great pride, as a citizen of New Jersey, and with deep personal satisfaction, that I rise to speak briefly, following the remarks of my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], in behalf of confirmation of the nomination of Robert C. Hendrickson as Ambassador of the United States to New Zealand.

Few of his colleagues need any word from me as to his qualifications, his experience, or the great abilities which he brings to this new task.

Therefore, as a representative of my State, and in seconding what my distinguished senior colleague has said, I wish to say that we are very proud that we are able to offer to the service of the Nation one who has so long and so very well served in public office. The good wishes of all residents of New Jersey will go with him and with his lovely wife, as they undertake the new job which I know both of them will perform with great distinction and to the honor and benefit of everyone.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, during the past 6 years I developed a very deep affection and high regard for the distinguished former Senator from New Jersey, Robert C. Hendrickson, now a nominee for the post of Ambassador. He has a very gracious, most devoted, and very lovely wife. I have not the least doubt that if he and his wife shall be sent to New Zealand, they will represent the United States admirably. However, once more, as I did at the time when Mr. Hendrickson appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations, I must object and vote against his nomination.

Once again I want to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that, under the Constitution of the United States, each State, including the smaller States of the Union, has two Senators to represent its interests. From the State of New Jersey many, many Ambassadors have been appointed, and many Ambassadors have been appointed from numerous other States. But during all the time the State of Idaho has been in the Union, which has been for more than 60 years, it has never had one of its distinguished citizens appointed to the post of Ambassador.

Most certainly all Senators representing the smaller States know, and anyone who read the debates at the time the Constitution was formed knows, that the theory was the smaller States would have two Senators in order that they might be protected. I call attention again, as I have time and time again on this floor, to the fact that the State of Florida, after being in the Union for 100 years, has never had one of its citizens appointed to the Cabinet or the Supreme Court. Nor has the State of Nevada. Nor has the State of Arizona. Nor has the State of North Dakota. Nor has the State of South Dakota. Nor has the State of Montana. Nor has the State of Idaho.

For example, in the northwest there are located the great bread baskets of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Idaho. They have now, as they have had in the past, citizens of the highest type who would have made good Secretaries of the Interior or Agriculture. Yet no man and woman from any of those States have ever been so recognized, nor have those States themselves been so recognized.

Mr. President, I simply wish to say that so long as I am a Member of this body, until a citizen from the State of Idaho is appointed to an Ambassadorship, I shall vote against the nomination of a citizen from any other State, no matter how well qualified he may be. I have been in Idaho. I know what good citizens there are in that State. I have been acquainted with many of them, some eminent men who certainly would have made good Ambassadors.

Therefore, Mr. President, I certainly shall vote against the nomination of a citizen from any other State, no matter how much I may love or respect him, as I do Mr. Hendrickson, or Mr. Lodge who comes from the State of Connecticut. I know Mr. Lodge quite well. He will make a good Ambassador. I shall vote against the nomination of Mr. Hendrickson and against the nomination of Mr. Lodge. I think it is the duty of a Senator to see that smaller States are recognized by the Executive of the country. Therefore I shall cast my vote against the nominations of the two nominees before the Senate today.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as one who several years ago had enjoyed the pleasure of visiting with members of the Parliament of New Zealand, and also of being the guest of our Minister in Wellington, I had some opportunity, though a brief one, to see the type of people living there, to realize the kind of place where the former Senator from New Jersey is going, and so to judge whether or not he is qualified to occupy the post for which he has been chosen.

From a public point of view, I am confident former Senator Hendrickson will make an excellent Ambassador. He is the type of man who will get along with the people of New Zealand and represent our country in a most admirable way.

From a personal point of view, I am very happy to see former Senator Hendrickson appointed, because our families have been very closely associated here in Washington. I know that both former Senator and Mrs. Hendrickson

will be very happy to undertake this new responsibility in behalf of their country.

Mr. President, I wish also to take a moment to say that the former Governor of Connecticut, Mr. Lodge, is in many ways a son of Massachusetts; and I have known him both as a governor and otherwise. I am confident that both he and his wife will make excellent emissaries of our country when he goes to Spain as our Ambassador.

So, Mr. President, I am very happy about both appointments. Let me say that neither Mr. Hendrickson nor Mr. Lodge come from Massachusetts, but I shall vote for the confirmation of both nominations.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, as a Member on this side of the aisle who has served with former Senator Hendrickson on the Armed Services Committee, I desire to express my very great satisfaction at his selection and appointment for this very important and strategic post. He is a fine lawyer, is very well trained in every way, and has an extremely high sense of patriotism, loyalty, and devotion to his country.

I feel that we are extremely well represented by having him serve in the capacity to which he has been nominated; and I predict for him a most illustrious career as the representative of our great Government to the most important Government to which he is to be sent, that of New Zealand.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask my distinguished friend the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] whether he intends to oppose confirmation of the nomination of former Senator Hendrickson. Let me ask whether the Senator from North Dakota is going to vote against confirmation of that nomination.

Mr. LANGER. In reply let me say that I am going to vote against confirmation of the nomination. I may say to my distinguished friend from Illinois that if former Senator Hendrickson came from the State of Idaho I would vote for the confirmation of his nomination. I may say the same in the case of Mr. Lodge; I would vote in favor of confirmation of his nomination if he came from Idaho.

Simply as a matter of principle, I believe that the States which have the smaller populations are entitled to recognition by having at least one person from those States, a person who is able and is eminently qualified, appointed to some such position. Certainly there should be such an appointment during the period of 60 years.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Then I am sure my distinguished friend the senior Senator from North Dakota wishes to have it made abundantly clear for the RECORD that he is not opposing confirmation of the nomination on the ground of any lack of capacity, but only on the ground that scholarly achievement and diplomatic attainment have not yet been suitably recognized in the case of Idaho and North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Only in the case of Idaho; I am not talking now about North Dakota. North Dakota has a delightful Ambassador, and one of the best Ambassadors who is serving America; I refer

to Tom Whelan, our Ambassador to Nicaragua; and let me say that I am delighted that my distinguished friend the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] voted for the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Whelan.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Very well. However, let me point out that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which will contain our remarks, will be sent practically everywhere. Thus, I wish it made distinctly clear that on the question of confirmation of the nomination of the former Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Robert C. Hendrickson, there will not be any vote in opposition because of any lack of scholarship or diplomatic ability or skill, qualifying him to represent this Government with great distinction and with great credit to both himself, his State, and his country.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to say that both Mr. Hendrickson and Mrs. Hendrickson will make distinguished representatives of this country, I am certain.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, since my State of Florida happens to be one of those which was mentioned by the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], I wish the RECORD to show that the senior Senator from Florida supports confirmation of the nomination of Robert C. Hendrickson, who formerly served with great distinction as a Senator from New Jersey. I support very strongly, indeed, confirmation of his nomination to fill the post of United States Ambassador to New Zealand. I believe he will fill that post with distinction. I believe he will make a splendid representative of our Nation, while serving in that post. I think that his record as a great soldier in two wars speaks more eloquently for his patriotism than the words of any Senator can do. I believe that his special experience as a very successful officer in military government and as an efficient State official in the government of the State of New Jersey and as a great Member of the United States Senate, shows his eminent qualifications. Furthermore, I think he has a peculiarly genial nature, in addition to his experience and his training and his great capacity; and I believe that he and his very lovely wife not only will be successful representatives of our Nation, but will be so capable in their service in New Zealand that we shall be very proud of them. Furthermore, I predict that the people of the great State of North Dakota will join the people of the great State of Florida—which, by the way, is not a small State, but is now the 15th of the States in population—in feeling great pride at the type of representation they will have from Ambassador Hendrickson and Mrs. Hendrickson.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, inasmuch as the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] alluded to my State as one of the States which has not had recognition in respect to the appointment of its citizens to diplomatic positions, I should like to remind him that Arizona has provided the United States with two very illustrious men in the field of foreign policy. The first one

was George W. P. Hunt, who served for seven terms as Governor of Arizona, and later was United States Minister to Siam. The last one—and certainly one of the most distinguished men who has ever served this country—is Lewis Douglas, who served as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

As did the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], in the case of the State of Florida, I should like to remind the Senator from North Dakota and the people of his State that Arizona is not a small State; instead, it is the fifth largest in the Nation.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, let me say that I understand perfectly the position of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the position of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER]. I realize that many of our ambassadors have been residents of Florida. In the case of Arizona, it happens that Mr. Lewis Douglas is one of my warm personal friends.

On the other hand, neither Florida nor Arizona has ever had one of its residents serve in the Cabinet of the President of the United States or upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

I wish to say that I intend to oppose and fight against confirmation of the nomination of John Harlan for membership on the Supreme Court of the United States until Florida, which has been in this Union for more than 100 years, is properly recognized by having a resident of Florida nominated to membership on the Supreme Court.

I believe it to be the duty of every Senator to see to it that residents of the States which are the smaller ones in population who are able and competent and qualified to hold positions in the Cabinet and on the Supreme Court of the United States should be properly recognized by being nominated to serve in those positions.

Let me say, Mr. President, that not only should we give attention to that situation, in the case of the States which are the smaller ones from the point of view of population; but under the miserable system which prevails in connection with nominating Presidents of the United States and in connection with the nominating conventions, the delegates are chiefly concerned with what the States of New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Illinois will do. The delegates to the conventions never worry about the States with small populations, States which have only 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 delegates. As a matter of fact, my experience demonstrates that sometimes deals are made in smoke-filled rooms, and sometimes the size of the contributions literally given to some of the political parties may have an influence in the case of selecting some of the ambassadors and some of the members of the Supreme Court or some of the members of the Cabinet. I am not casting any reflection at all upon the present nominee; but I remember that I stood upon this floor and protested when, during the administration of President Roosevelt, at one time there served in the Cabinet of the President of the United States six persons who came from the State of New York.

As long as I am a Member of this body I intend to protest when situations of this kind arise.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As a matter of fact, I have always manifested a deep concern about North Dakota and about what happens to North Dakota politically. So I went to the State of my esteemed friend and did my best in behalf of the Party. I became so concerned about Florida that I made any number of addresses and sojourns in that State, in order that conversion, light, and political edification might be brought to the State of Florida.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator did a good job. One Republican Member of Congress has been elected from that State.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Indeed.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator ought to return to that State and deliver several more addresses.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank my friend from North Dakota. I wanted to be sure that he understood that there was always grave concern about the electoral vote and the popular vote of every State. To say that there is concern only about New York, Pennsylvania, or California, with the largest electoral votes, is a slight deviation from the fact, because an electoral vote is an electoral vote, whether it be cast in the great sovereign State of North Dakota, in the great Commonwealth of Florida, or in the Empire State of New York.

Mr. LANGER. Perhaps there is no better politician in the Senate than the distinguished Senator from Illinois, who for several years has been chairman of the senatorial campaign committee. I think he will agree with me that when the delegates go to the Chicago convention, whether it be a Democratic convention or a Republican convention, they are most concerned with the large block of votes from New York—"What is Dewey going to do with New York's 94 votes?"

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was so concerned about the great State of North Dakota, that I went there to keynote the convention, and then sought to follow up from that point on.

Mr. LANGER. Let me ask my distinguished friend, if his memory serves him, if he can name the chairman of the North Dakota delegation to Chicago?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Offhand, I am afraid I cannot.

Mr. LANGER. Yet everyone knows about Tom Dewey and New York's 94 votes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, of course this entire discussion is in good humor. I think that we all understand the attitude of our distinguished friend, the senior Senator from North Dakota.

However, in order that the RECORD may be entirely clear in this connection, I should like to have the Senator from North Dakota, as well as other Senators, know that when it comes to the recognition of Florida, attorneys of the United States in general, who are certainly well

qualified to express their approval or disapproval of their fellows, have, 3 times within recent years, elevated Florida attorneys to the very high position of president of the American Bar Association, in the persons of Hon. William A. Blount; Hon. Scott M. Loftin, who I am sure the Senator from North Dakota well remembers, because he later served in the United States Senate; and, only 2 years ago, Hon. Cody Fowler. So I think it must be rather apparent that, so far as concerns the recognition which counts most, namely, recognition from their fellows, attorneys of the State of Florida have not lacked recognition.

Perhaps—and I do not know that this would apply to the State of North Dakota—the eminent attorneys of Florida would prefer to continue to live in our salubrious climate, and prefer to remain in service in such distinguished capacities as president of the American Bar Association, rather than to come to Washington and limit their activities, as they would have to do if they were to become members of the Supreme Court.

The Senator from North Dakota is correct in stating that Florida has supplied many Ambassadors. It is likewise the case that a great many Cabinet members and Ambassadors have, by their own act, chosen to move to Florida and spend their declining years there, in recognition of the fact that, after they have received honors as Cabinet members and in other capacities, they have discovered a more delightful place in which to spend their declining years.

In closing, let me say that at least one Cabinet member was appointed from Florida, a Cabinet member who still is very much loved in the South. I refer to the Honorable Stephen R. Mallory, formerly a Member of the Senate, and later Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States of America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FEAR in the chair). The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. BUSH. What nomination, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Robert C. Hendrickson to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand? This nomination is No. 1 on the Executive Calendar, covered by message No. 30.

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

JOHN LODGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next nomination on the calendar.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Lodge to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I listened attentively to the distinguished senior

Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. I was very glad to hear him remark that in his judgment John Lodge, former Governor of the State of Connecticut, would be a good Ambassador.

I had the privilege of being the guest of the Committee on Foreign Relations at the time Governor Lodge appeared to be questioned by the committee. I am happy to say that everyone present at that meeting agreed that it was a good appointment, and that John Lodge is well qualified to be an Ambassador.

I made a statement before the committee at some length outlining what I think are his excellent qualities for this post. I should also like to point out for the RECORD that Governor Lodge has devoted most of the past 15 years exclusively to the public service. He made a very distinguished record in the Navy during the war. Upon his return, in 1946, he was elected to the House, where he served for 4 years. While a Member of the House, he was literally drafted by the Republican Party to run for Governor of Connecticut in 1950, which he did. He was elected, and served with distinction as Governor of our Great State.

The people of Connecticut are very happy about the great honor which has come to our State and to our Governor. I am delighted that the nomination has met with such unanimous approval in the Senate, so far as the Governor's qualifications are concerned.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I regret that I missed the remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota. On behalf of the people of the State of Idaho, whom I have the honor to represent in part, I profoundly appreciate his remarks and his interest in my State. I say thanks to you, Senator LANGER.

I have listened to the learned discourse by my friend the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], with respect to the qualifications of the gentlemen whose nominations are before us. I shall not quarrel or quibble about these men being able and well qualified; I am sure they are; but I must say, as I have heretofore said, that the eastern seaboard and the larger States do not have a monopoly on brilliance or political ability, because, after all, educated men read out of the same books, whether they live in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, Florida, or any other State. I think we should stop and look, and see whether or not it is possible, at some time, to recognize the smaller States, which for years have been overlooked. They have been flown over at a high elevation. Yes, Mr. President, the State of Idaho has never been honored with a Cabinet post or an Ambassadorship.

I know that within my State there are great men, learned men, and skilled men. I think perhaps there is need for a little western blood in the diplomatic service.

In conclusion, let me say that it is not easy for the Senator from North Dakota, or anyone else, to object to the nominations of men who are close and devoted friends of ours. We have served on committees with some of them. However, as I have previously stated, whether we be

Democrats or Republicans, we have a union of 48 States. Let us see if we cannot recognize all 48 States, instead of overlooking some of them.

Speaking purely from the political standpoint, Idaho has been a strong Republican State, but leaving politics aside, certainly we will encourage public service by the smaller States being recognized.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. WELKER. I am glad to yield to my distinguished colleague from Maine.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine should like to ask the very distinguished Senator from Idaho if he considers Maine an east-coast State?

Mr. WELKER. I am happy to do so. As I stated earlier, I am sorry that I missed some of the debate on this subject.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. The Senator from Maine also asks the Senator from Idaho if he has looked at the record of appointments as they refer to the State of Maine. If he were to do so, he would find that Maine has no monopoly on appointments.

Mr. WELKER. If I have offended my distinguished friend from Maine by saying that the east-coast States had a monopoly on such appointments, I am sorry. However, as I study the nominations that come to the Senate, it is apparent to me that most of the appointments are given to persons who come from the larger States. I do not believe that is the way it should be.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. The Senator from Maine is merely trying to point out that Maine is an east-coast State, but is in the same position in which Idaho finds itself with respect to appointments.

Mr. WELKER. I may say to my distinguished friend from Maine that I am truly sorry to hear that. I know that Maine has some of the best, most learned, most devout, and finest people in the country, who could very ably represent our Nation abroad, or in the Cabinet or in any capacity, as could many of the residents of my great State of Idaho.

I do not believe it is necessary that all our diplomatic representatives should be appointed from the large metropolitan areas. After all, when votes are needed in the Senate of the United States, the votes of Senators from the small States count just as much as the votes of Senators from the larger States, such as New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, or any of the other large States.

I do not have one word to say against the honesty or integrity or ability of the persons whose nominations are before us today. However, I hope and pray that those who are responsible will stop and consider the availability of some of the fine people in the smaller States who have been ignored for many years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of John Lodge to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nomination.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the confirmation of the nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the routine nominations in the Air Force, lying on the desk, and which have not been printed on the calendar, be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of the confirmation of the nominations in the Regular Air Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be so notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

THE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, 35 years ago today, a small group of able young men established an organization devoted to high ideals of public service and committed to a program that would help them prepare for leadership in business and community affairs.

These organizational efforts were started in 1915 and interrupted for 4 years by World War I. A decade later, its members were learning the perils of business leadership in the world's worst depression. Members of the organization were of the right age—21 to 36—to participate extensively in American defense activities during the international conflicts and cold wars that have

marked the past decade and a half. Today this organization of youth, matured quickly by the sobering events of the past 3½ decades, is commemorating its 35th anniversary in a world that has never seen a greater need for leadership and service.

The group to which I refer, of course, is the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. Now an organization of established reputation, the junior chamber conducts its domestic affairs from an impressive headquarters building at Tulsa, Okla., and participates in an expanding program of worldwide activities through an international association of such groups in 65 countries. Here in America, the organization has an active membership of 200,000 young business and civic leaders in 2,750 communities.

Many alumni of the organization—their "old men"—are required to retire at the age of 36—are now Members of the Congress and hold other positions of high responsibility in public and private affairs.

Three of my associates—the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER]—have been members, as well as our Presiding Officer, Vice President Nixon, who also was a winner of one of the organization's ten outstanding young men awards. There may be other Senators who share the distinction of membership in the junior chamber of commerce. There may be other Members of this body who have belonged to the junior chambers of commerce, and there may be others than the Vice President who have won honors in that organization. I am not acquainted with all the records, so I cannot state these here today.

In view of the fact that this great organization is active in nearly every community of any size throughout the country, I feel that it is fitting for the Senate to take a few minutes in this legislative day to pay an anniversary tribute to the Jaycees, as the organization's members are known everywhere.

I wish now to read, as a part of my remarks, letters of congratulation from the President of the United States extending anniversary greetings to the junior chamber of commerce, and from the Vice President of the United States. The letter from the Vice President reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT,
Washington, January 21, 1955.

Mr. E. LAMAR BUCKNER,
President, United States Junior Chamber
of Commerce.

DEAR Mr. BUCKNER: It is a pleasure to extend my warm greetings to all the members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as they observe their 35th anniversary.

Your organization realizes the necessity of acceptance of civic responsibility as it continues to strive toward community betterment on a nationwide scale. These young men who devote their time and energy toward benefiting their fellow citizens are being trained to assume leadership in many fields today. Never have we had greater need of young men of high caliber to participate actively and intelligently in public affairs.

My heartiest congratulations on this occasion for the outstanding job you are doing and my best wishes for continuing success in your most worthwhile endeavors.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

The letter from the President of the United States reads as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 19, 1955.

Mr. E. LAMAR BUCKNER,
President, United States Junior Chamber
of Commerce, Tulsa, Okla.

DEAR Mr. BUCKNER: My greetings and congratulations go to all members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of its 35th anniversary.

Communities everywhere have been stimulated by your organization's programs to train leaders through civic betterment. Thousands of young men are thereby more adequately equipped in knowledge and spirit to meet successfully the challenge of competitive business and to further the welfare of their fellow citizens.

Our Nation's future promises rich economic opportunities for those with training and enterprise. It also imposes on businessmen clear responsibilities to help make better their neighborhoods, their communities, and their Nation. I know they will respond to this future with vigor and ability and idealism.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Most of the Members of this body are familiar with the large number and variety of civic service projects promoted by the junior chamber in their home communities. One of these culminates here in Washington, D. C. It is the national teen-age "road-e-o," a community program to encourage safer driving among the Nation's teen-agers. State finalists in these safe driving contests are flown to the Nation's Capital in late summer to compete for valuable scholarships.

Jaycees also promote a variety of other projects, such as their Voice of Democracy speaking and writing competition, enthusiastic "get-out-the-vote" campaigns, conservation activities like the "keep America green" project, Christmas lighting and service projects, a "come to church" campaign, "Junior Citizenship" awards, better schools workshops, clean-up weeks, and many others.

In his address at the junior chamber's 33d national convention, President Eisenhower made this observation, effectively summarizing the reputation this group has achieved throughout the country:

Yours is one of our Nation's most distinguished and enterprising organizations, he said. You are young and responsible people, with impressive careers and achievements already recorded to your credit. * * * Because you are both young and responsible, you know what is your greatest responsibility of all—tomorrow—the whole future of freedom.

The organization's feeling of responsibility for what tomorrow will bring to their generation and those who follow them is adequately expressed in the Jaycee creed, which I would like to read for you:

THE JAYCEE CREED

We believe:

That faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life;

That the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations;

That economic justice can best be won by freemen through free enterprise;

That government should be of laws rather than of men;

That earth's great treasure lies in human personality; and

That service to humanity is the best work of life.

As a representative of the State of Utah, I wish to pay tribute to the junior chamber of commerce for setting forth such a high organizational code and to its members who try so enthusiastically and assiduously to attain those goals. We appreciate greatly the extensive service efforts of the Utah chapters and feel honored that a Utah member, Mr. E. LaMar Buckner, of Ogden, was chosen by the 1954 convention to serve as the national president of the organization.

In these days of atomic warfare, international tensions, and conspiracies, it is reassuring to ponder that 200,000 of the Nation's outstanding young business and civic leaders subscribe to a code of fundamental values that closely parallel those laid down by an outstanding young Galilean in their same general use bracket some 2,000 years ago. If ages older generations running the affairs of nations can come to recognize that adherence to such a code of conduct is the one sure means of preventing the world from plunging into Armageddon, then we can hope for a more peaceful, stable world environment for a younger generation that has seen more than its share of strife and stress.

May the junior chamber of commerce grow in membership and influence, and persevere in its ideals in the years to come.

Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], who had to leave on official business, has authorized me to say that he fully approves of what I have said, and he joins in complimenting this great organization upon its remarkable achievements and sees great possibilities for it in the future.

I have here, Mr. President, a statement prepared by the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

I desire to associate myself with the remarks that have been made here today congratulating the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce on its 35th anniversary.

Virginia was one of the earlier States to join this movement to organize young men for service to their communities and for development as civic as well as business leaders and the 30th anniversary of the junior chamber of commerce in Virginia will be celebrated at Norfolk next month.

Through my acquaintance with Tom Baldrige, of Winchester, the first president of the Virginia organization, I was made aware of its activities from the start and over the years I have watched with satisfaction the fine youth work and other projects undertaken by groups in cities throughout my State. I know the Jaycees have made Virginia a better place to live in the past, and I am confident they will continue to do so in the years ahead.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I promised to yield to the senior Senator from Maine, and I now yield to her.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my good friend from Utah, the senior Senator of that great State, in acclaiming the 35th anniversary of the junior chamber of commerce and in paying tribute to that very fine organization. In a lesser degree, I am in a position similar to that of the senior Senator from Utah with respect to the Jaycees. The national president of the junior chamber of commerce comes from Ogden, Utah. The Maine State president, Fred McDonald, comes from my hometown of Skowhegan.

Now let me admit my possible prejudice for the Jaycees inasmuch as I am an honorary member of the Skowhegan Junior Chamber of Commerce—something of which I am very proud.

Maine has one of the youngest Jaycee chapters in the Nation, it being only 11 years old. However, in that short space of time tremendous growth has been recorded, until Maine now has nearly 40 chapters, despite the fact that there are only 50 cities and towns in the State with populations of more than 2,500.

Last May they set as a goal, 50 chapters in Maine. That will afford 50 Maine communities the valuable experience of having an active group of young men between the ages of 21 and 36 working for a better town, State, and Nation.

Thus far this year 50 percent of that goal has been achieved and the goal of 50 will most definitely be reached before the end of the club year, May 31. There are chapters in Washburn, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Caribou, Van Buren, Presque Isle, Madawaska, Fort Kent, Houlton, Mars Hill, Bridgewater, Sherman Mills, Dexter, Guilford, Dover-Foxcroft, Bangor, Old Town, Orono, Madison, Waterville, Skowhegan, Augusta-Hallowell, Kingfield, Winthrop, Gardiner, Belfast, Rockland, Ellsworth, Bar Harbor, Machias, Brunswick, Portland, Westbrook, Lewiston, Rumford-Mexico, Norway, and Biddeford.

Their chief project for the year is Boost Maine. Their State chairman is Burton Kominick, 80 Oakhurst Road, Cape Elizabeth. At the New England States meeting they stole the show with an industrial exhibit of Maine and various promotional gimmicks during the 3-day affair.

They are setting up a State speaker's bureau to offer leading men and women who are available an opportunity to speak on our State's many advantages. They are compiling a list of the various opportunities and facilities available in each section of the State.

Maine was the only State in the country to have 100-percent participation in the United States teen-age "road-e-o" driver safety program last summer with 33 locals participating. Maine Jaycees conducted statewide voice of democracy and junior golf campaigns. The Governor's safety highway council entrusted to them the important task of setting up local town and city safety councils. They have a statewide youth-activities program in which each local is pledged to sponsor at least five youth-activity projects during the year. On the aver-

age Maine chapters each sponsored more than 30 civic-betterment projects during the past year.

In closing, Mr. President, let me say that so long as our country is blessed with organizations like the junior chamber of commerce, we can have full confidence in the future of our country and our people.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, first, I should like to invite the attention of the distinguished Senator from Utah to the fact that our able colleague, the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] also was an active member of the junior chamber of commerce at the time of his election to the Senate.

While I am on my feet I wish to say also that I fully approve of the position taken by the distinguished Senator from Utah in complimenting that very fine organization, the junior chamber of commerce. It has done splendid work.

Insofar as the organization in my own State of Florida is concerned, it is true that not only my present junior colleague [Mr. SMATHERS] was an active member of that organization when he was elected to the Senate, but that also two of our Governors, the late Governor Dan McCarty, and ex-Governor Fuller Warren, were active members of the organization.

Furthermore, four of my other colleagues, present Representatives in Congress, were active members at the time of their election. They are Representative CHARLES BENNETT, Representative DANTE FASCELL, Representative BILL CRAMER, and our most recently elected Representative, who was sworn in a few days ago, Representative PAUL ROGERS.

I likewise ask the indulgence, Mr. President, of being permitted to insert in the RECORD a list of the outstanding accomplishments of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in my State. It is a small list compared with the full record of our Florida Jaycees, but it is one which gives some indication of the vigorous and effective activity of that group of fine young men who comprise the Junior Chambers of Commerce in one of our most progressive States in leading toward the accomplishment of distinctive and worthy public and civic objectives, which should be recognized.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I shall be glad if the Senator from Florida will have the list printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the list to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Florida Jaycees have—

1. Sponsored legislation setting up Florida highway patrol, highway fencing law, and motor vehicle insurance financial responsibility law.

2. Sponsored: Teen-age drivers' road-e-o, junior golf and junior tennis tournaments, Future Farmer awards, State safety seminar, and so forth.

3. Many clubs including those in Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach have established teen-age recreation centers.

Jacksonville Jaycees have sponsored the \$10,000 PGA golf tournaments.

5. Miami Jaycees annually sponsor a full-scale regatta and Orlando Jaycees put on the National Orange Picking Contest each year.

6. Practically every club in Florida sponsored Christmas activities for the underprivileged with Tampa putting on the great Christmas card lane.

7. Most clubs in Florida take an active part in local government and have representatives at each city meeting.

8. The Titusville Jaycees sponsor the Breward County Fair, and Sarasota Jaycees put on a gala festival each year.

9. St. Petersburg annually sponsors the \$10,000 Tarpon Round-Up.

10. Speakers of the Florida House, Farris Bryant, Ted David, and David Conner are Jaycees, and over 50 percent of the Florida Legislature is composed of Jaycees.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, I cannot let this occasion pass without joining with the distinguished senior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] in congratulating the junior chamber of commerce, and particularly the junior chamber of my own State of Missouri, on this 35th anniversary. I take particular pride in doing so because it was in Missouri—at a meeting held in St. Louis on January 21 and 22, 1920—that the junior chamber of commerce was founded.

Since that time the organization has grown in strength and membership, and has compiled a noteworthy record of achievement in thousands of communities throughout the country. In Missouri, we now have 5,000 members in 67 local organizations. The junior chamber of commerce in Missouri has devoted itself to many worthwhile community activities. Among other programs, it has sponsored projects for encouraging outdoor decorations during the Christmas season, and has supported civic and recreational programs for young people; and not the least of its activities was the recent successful effort to bring a second major-league baseball team to Missouri.

I take pleasure in extending hearty congratulations to this dynamic organization, and in wishing the junior chamber of commerce continued success and achievement.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, a statement relating to the junior chamber of commerce and its members.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FACT SHEET, UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce was formed at a meeting held on January 21-22, 1920, in St. Louis, Mo., where Henry Giessenbier (credited with founding the organization) was elected the first president of the organization.

Jaycee chapters were in existence before this date, but the January 21-22 meeting was the actual first caucus of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The organization today consists of 200,000 young men in more than 2,750 communities.

The international organization, Junior Chamber International (which is 10 years old) has almost 3,500 chapters in 52 countries, with a membership of approximately 300,000 (this figure includes the United States).

We have State organizations in every State of the Union, including Washington, D. C., Alaska, and Hawaii, plus a national headquarters building in Tulsa, Okla., worth \$350,000, employing a full-time staff of 50 people.

The growth of this organization has been entirely through volunteer efforts inasmuch as no paid organizers have ever been employed, with all extension efforts being maintained by the local organizations.

The official definition of the organization is: "A junior chamber of commerce is a constructive action organization of young men who devote a portion of their time to community service in the public interest, developing young men as leaders in their community."

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I wish to associate myself completely with the very fine remarks which have been made by the able senior Senator from Utah and the distinguished senior Senator from Maine.

I feel, as they do, that the junior chamber of commerce organization is a great credit to the United States. In my own State of Connecticut, I have observed that they are an exceptionally fine organization. They always seem to associate themselves with worthy projects, which are for the benefit of our State and our communities.

It is my pleasure to have among them a number of friends, including Dave Oscarson, the present president of our State chamber; Joe Goldberg, of Norwich, vice president; and Eddie May, the most recent past president. I mention them as being merely a few of the men I know personally who, to me, represent the very best qualities of young leadership in our State.

I had the pleasure, too, of attending their annual convention in 1954 and of delivering an address on that occasion.

One could hardly be in their company without appreciating the high quality of those young men, their high ideals, and the splendid influence which they have upon the citizenship of our State.

So I join most heartily with the distinguished Senators from Utah and Maine, and with other Senators, as well, in paying my tribute today to this great organization upon its 35th anniversary.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Utah.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. I wish to associate myself with the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Utah and other Senators who are paying tribute to this fine organization. It has been my good fortune to have been a member of the junior chamber of commerce. Last night I had the honor of speaking to the junior chamber of commerce in Dayton, Ohio, in conjunction with their annual bosses night.

To my mind, nothing could give one a greater feeling of optimism for the future than a meeting with the members of the junior chamber of commerce, who are justly acclaimed for their vim, vigor, vitality, and fine ideals. They are a

great credit to America, and because of them we have little cause to worry about the future.

There are many active junior chamber of commerce groups within the State of Michigan; and as a result of their civic activity, Michigan is a better place in which to live.

One of the chief projects being sponsored this year by the junior chamber of commerce is an educational program to inform the public of the advantages of a strong United States Air Force, a project which will, I am certain, pay off well for our national defense program.

I again wish to associate myself with the remarks which have already been made by other Senators.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. As my able colleague, the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], has pointed out, the National United States Junior Chamber of Commerce this month is celebrating its 35th anniversary.

The junior chamber of commerce in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is a most active organization and is doing work of great good.

Our State organization was founded in 1936 and the first chapter was chartered in Lancaster.

It has expanded since that time until there are now 133 chapters throughout the Commonwealth with a membership of approximately 10,000 young men between the ages of 21 and 35.

The worthy community activities in which the junior chamber of commerce has taken a leadership role are too numerous to mention. Suffice to say that when these energetic young men undertake to do a job, they always accomplish their mission.

It makes me most happy to speak these few words of tribute to the junior chamber of commerce, and more particularly to its splendid membership in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. First, I wish to express my appreciation for the splendid review of the junior chamber of commerce which has been given the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] and the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH]. It seems to me that in the words they have expressed here today they have said of the total work of the junior chamber of commerce what we all would like to say.

In the parade of the States, as we seek to establish for the RECORD the distinguishing features and the particular contributions which the junior chambers of commerce have made in our own States, I should like to mention three things for which I think the junior chambers of commerce of South Dakota are especially to be complimented.

First, in South Dakota we claim the greatest number of chapters, per capita, of junior chambers of commerce. South Dakota is not a large or a populous State,

but it has 28 local chapters, which I understand is the largest per capita representation in the Union. These 28 local chapters have a total of 2,150 members.

The second thing for which I think the junior chambers of commerce in South Dakota are to be praised is that they initiated the recognition of farmers and ranchers in their membership and in their projects. Among the proposals which the junior chambers of commerce have advanced in South Dakota are those for the betterment of rural life, including rural electrification and conservation of soil and water resources.

The third thing for which I think the junior chambers of commerce of South Dakota are to be complimented, and for which they can justly be proud, is that the present Governor of South Dakota, the Honorable Joe Foss, is a product of the junior chambers of commerce. Joe Foss, of course, does not need any particular eulogy from me at this time; but I recall to the minds of Senators that he was the first ace of World War II. As the leader of a Marine Corps squadron, he was the first flier to achieve that recognition in World War II. His exploits in the field of aviation, first with the Marine Corps, and later as the commander of the Air National Guard of South Dakota, and as a member of the junior chamber of commerce in his home city of Sioux Falls, are well known.

In South Dakota we feel that the junior chambers of commerce have well exemplified the ideals of service, enthusiasm, and initiative which have been mentioned by the distinguished senior Senator from Utah in his remarks, and we, too, join in the appreciation which is being expressed by so many Senators today for the contribution which the junior chambers of commerce are making to a growing America.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President—

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I promised I would yield to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the RECORD a statement of mine on the junior chambers of commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUTLER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement of Mr. CURTIS is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CURTIS

I am happy to join in tribute to our 200,000 Jaycees on this day, their 35th anniversary.

It has been my great pleasure, during my membership in Congress, to know our Jaycees in Nebraska and to work with them on many worthy accomplishments.

Nebraska's first chapter of the junior chamber of commerce was organized in 1927.

This year's State president, Charles Thone, is an assistant United States attorney for the district of Nebraska.

We now have Jaycee organizations in 51 Nebraska cities with a membership of 5,000. The many fine programs of our Nebraska Jaycees promote some of the finest civic accomplishments, each year, in Nebraska.

We know, of course, that there is no better training for civic responsibility or, for that matter, for the American way of life than is afforded by active membership in junior chambers of commerce. These young men

who, voluntarily, devote much time and hard work to so many fine objectives will, deservedly, become the leaders of their generation.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I, too, join in all the fine sentiments which have been expressed on behalf of this great organization. As I recall, in Illinois there are 136 chapters, with a membership of 8,500.

Perhaps one of the things that has impressed me most about the junior chambers of commerce is the vigorous way in which they have alerted the electorate to its responsibilities. It is a sad commentary on the electorate of the United States that of the 77,940,000 citizens registered and eligible to vote in the recent election only 41,900,000 voted. That means that in 1954, 36 million citizens of the United States, qualified, registered, and ready to vote, somehow found an excuse not to go to the polls. That is one of the most tragic commentaries on a free America of which I can think, because it represents a tremendous apathy and disinterest in voter responsibility, which is one of the means by which the citizenry participates in government. So may the efforts of the junior chambers never wither as they undertake to alert our electorate and give it a new sense of responsibility in keeping with the tradition of America.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, does the Senator wish to make a statement about the junior chamber of commerce?

Mr. THYE. I was going to ask that I might join in some of the tributes.

Mr. WATKINS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have been greatly impressed by the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the distinguished senior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], and other Senators in their commendatory remarks regarding the accomplishments of the junior chambers of commerce throughout the United States.

It has been my observation in my own State of Minnesota that the splendid work of the junior chambers of commerce in the various towns and cities of our State has greatly aided in continuing to keep alive in the United States those virtues which the Founding Fathers endeavored to inculcate into our citizenry, as evidenced by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which they wrote with the intent and purpose that the United States should be a nation of free men.

As I observed their activities in Minnesota, the junior chambers of commerce, in their civic undertakings, have endeavored to continue to keep alive the virtues and qualities which have made this Nation great.

The senior Senator from Utah is to be commended, as is the distinguished Senator from Maine, for calling to our attention the valuable aid rendered by the junior chambers of commerce to all worth-while civic undertakings.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I had some additional remarks I wished to make. If the Senator desires me to yield so he may join in the remarks which have been made, I shall yield for that purpose.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join with the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] in congratulating the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce on its 35th anniversary. This national organization of young men has an outstanding record of community service in the public interest. The Junior Chamber of Commerce is a very productive source of outstanding young leaders in more than 2,750 communities in our Nation.

The Jaycees in Montana have an enviable record of accomplishments in the State. In my State they have a long list of charitable, recreational, and safety projects to their credit, which have contributed greatly to the betterment of the communities. Again I wish to salute these young men who have given so unselfishly of their free time in promoting community welfare.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a fact sheet of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

There being no objection, the document was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FACT SHEET, UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1. The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce was formed at a meeting held on January 21-22, 1920, in St. Louis, Mo., where Henry Giessenbier was elected the first president of the organization. (Giessenbier is credited with founding the organization.)

2. Jaycee chapters were in existence before this date, but the January 21 meeting was the actual first caucus of the United States Jaycees.

3. The organization today consists of 200,000 young men in more than 2,750 communities.

4. The official definition of the organization is "A junior chamber of commerce is a constructive action organization of young men who devote a portion of their time to community service in the public interest, developing young men as leaders in their community."

5. The Jaycee creed:

"We believe—

"That faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life;

"That the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations;

"That economic justice can best be won by free men through free enterprise;

"That government should be of laws rather than of men;

"That earth's great treasure lies in human personality;

"And that service to humanity is the best work of life."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask further unanimous consent, if the Senator from Utah will yield, that a statement by the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] may be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

Mr. WATKINS. I yield for that purpose.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JACKSON

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce is good citizenship at its very best. Without fanfare or pretention, the 200,000 members of this organization throughout the country are engaged in simple, effective programs to promote the well-being and progress of their local communities.

In Washington State the Jaycees have promoted programs of youth activities, safe driving practices, public health, and public safety. They have sponsored an annual public-speaking contest to stimulate student thinking on the positive attributes of democracy. Over 4,000 students from 125 high schools participated last year. They have also sponsored a State soil-conservation recognition program to support and encourage the work of our farmers in preserving natural resources.

This brief summary reflects a record of notable achievement. Not only has the program contributed to the life and outlook of many communities, it has also played a significant role in developing the leadership potential of the young men who have made it work. Through the Jaycee organization, many of its members are well on their way to positions of high responsibility in the business, cultural, and political life of their country.

It is a real pleasure for me to join in congratulating the junior chamber of commerce on its 35th anniversary. I am sure it will continue to grow in size and influence as the years pass. On the basis of its first 35 years, this growth will be all to the good for the thousands of communities it now serves.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the senior Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to join in the sentiments expressed by my good friend the Senator from Utah, and to concur in all he has said. We have in Louisiana a quite vigorous junior chamber of commerce organization. As a matter of fact, my State boasts over 2,000 members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, located in 25 communities. These chapters, composed of civic-minded young businessmen, have supplied several nationally prominent Jaycees. Two of these have gained particularly widespread prominence. Last year, prior to the election of national Jaycee president, Louisiana offered the national organization as a presidential nominee Mr. Jack Howard, of Monroe, La. Mr. Howard failed of election to the presidency of this great organization by only 1 vote.

Among our other nationally known Jaycees is Mr. Hamilton Richardson, of Baton Rouge, La. Mr. Richardson—better known as "Ham" to the sports-minded—is an outstanding tennis star, and was recently named as one of our Nation's 10 outstanding Jaycees. I am proud to say, that, in addition that Mr. Richardson was selected as a Rhodes scholar last year. I am told that he is now in England, attending school.

I wish to thank the Senator from Utah for yielding to me. I merely wished to emphasize his observations, and to make known to our Nation the fact that Louisiana's energetic junior chambers of commerce yield first place to none in their efforts to achieve their announced

ideals. I only desired to pay brief tribute to these young men of action, whose blue-chip community projects have brought them and my State national recognition.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to join in the tribute being paid to the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of its 35th anniversary.

I have had close association with its organization in Virginia for many years. In fact, Tom Baldrige, of Winchester, my home city, was the first president of the Virginia State organization of junior chambers of commerce.

We have in Virginia some 70 organizations of the Jaycees, with Sumpter T. Priddy, Jr., of Waverly, Va., as its president, and I have observed the constructive work of these organizations throughout the State, as well as the country, for many years.

I may mention in passing that the Virginia organization will observe its 30th anniversary in Norfolk next month.

I am pleased to join other Members of the United States Senate in congratulating these fine young men on the magnificent work they are doing in the achievement of the constructive objectives of their organization.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the junior Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, at one time the junior Senator from Louisiana had the pleasure of being one of the organizers of a chapter of the junior chamber of commerce at Baton Rouge, La. That chapter and other chapters in my State have worked to better their communities and citizenship in their State.

I am happy to join with other Senators in congratulating the junior chamber of commerce for its very fine record throughout the Nation.

In Louisiana our junior chambers are presently engaged in a six-phase program, which they call the blue-chip program, to better citizenship, and they have more than 2,000 members engaged in activities to better their communities and their State.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. President, it is a distinct pleasure to me to join the senior Senator from Utah and other Senators in paying deserved tribute to the junior chambers of commerce of the United States. Over the years this outstanding body of young men has made many substantial contributions to the progress of our country.

In my own State of Iowa, I am proud to say, the junior chambers are established in 70 of our largest communities. They have a membership of more than 7,500, a membership which is increasingly taking a leading part in civic and community affairs.

For example, the Fort Dodge chapter provided new playground equipment recently for the local park and set it up themselves. The local park board was without the necessary funds. In Dubuque the safety committee of the local Jaycee chapter is doing a fine job pledging students in the local schools to drive carefully and seeing to it that the pledges are honored.

Wherever they are established, in Iowa and elsewhere, these junior chamber members work hard and effectively for their communities and for the good of our Nation. They deserve all the honor and commendation which is being accorded to them on their 35th anniversary.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I desire to join with the distinguished senior Senator from Utah and my other colleagues who have paid their profound respects and regards to the junior chamber of commerce, on its anniversary.

Let me say, briefly, Mr. President, that I could not add anything to the fine remarks which have been made by my colleagues, other than to state that in my State of Idaho, the junior chamber of commerce has, among other things, sponsored two very meritorious projects, the first being "Keep Idaho green." That means they are educating our people to the importance of preserving from the devastation of fire our vast forests and fields. The junior chamber of commerce educates the people of Idaho to be very careful with respect to the prevention of forest fires.

As has heretofore been stated, the next major project in my State is "Get out the vote." On that project they have done an outstanding service. So long as we have young America at work in the way the junior chamber of commerce is functioning, and in the way which has been so well exemplified over the years, there is very little for us to worry about for the well-being and future of our country.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURLER in the chair). Without objection, the present occupant of the chair would like to associate himself with the remarks of the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] and other Senators. The Chair wishes to say that he has had some very close experience with the membership of the junior chamber of commerce, in that the Chair's very able administrative assistant, Edwin Murray Hood, is a past president of the Baltimore Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, before the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] takes his seat, I wish to add a word to those which have been spoken today by other Members of the Senate, in paying tribute to the junior chamber of commerce, both as a national organization and as an organization in the several States and the various counties and communities. I have had close association with many of the members and many of the leaders of the junior chamber of commerce, particularly in my own State; and I know something of the worthwhile program they have had year after year.

Fortunately, in my home State one of the finest junior chambers of commerce exists, and I have had ample opportunity to observe the work of the individual organization in one locality. I know of no organization which has done a finer job. I am sure that is true throughout the entire country.

I am glad the distinguished senior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] brought this matter to the attention of the Senate, and I express my appreciation of the opportunity to add a word to what he has said.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me at this time?

Mr. WATKINS. I am glad to yield to the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I am highly honored to have been a member of the junior chamber of commerce in my younger days; and I look back with great pride on the accomplishments to that organization in the State of Arizona.

I desire to associate myself with the remarks which the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] and other Senators have made today, in extending congratulations to the junior chamber of commerce, on the occasion of the anniversary of its founding. I am very happy that various Senators have taken this occasion to recognize the contributions the organization has made in their States.

Mr. SALTONSTALL subsequently said: Mr. President, more than 2,000 Jaycees, or junior chambers of commerce in 39 Massachusetts cities and towns join me in these 35th anniversary congratulations. I firmly believe that the spirit of enthusiasm for Massachusetts as a good place to work and live is strengthened by each Jaycee Massachusetts chapter. Marblehead, Salem, Winchendon, Great Barrington, and Holden are healthier communities because Jaycee chapters have been started there in the last 4 months. In the next 4 months, I look forward to knowing that Wilmington, Norwood, Greenfield, Orange, Athol, Danvers, Bridgewater, Clinton, Northampton, Palmer, Ware, Southbridge, Middleborough, and Falmouth will become even more vigorous communities because of new Jaycee chapters. We are fortunate to have a United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. CARLSON subsequently said: Mr. President, today is the 35th anniversary of the junior chamber of commerce of the United States.

The junior chamber of commerce is a constructive action organization of young men who devote a portion of their time to community service in the public interest, thereby developing young men as leaders in their communities.

The growth of this organization has been entirely through volunteer efforts inasmuch as no paid organizers have ever been employed, with all extension efforts being maintained by the local organizations.

The junior chamber of commerce has State organizations in every State in the

Union and in Washington, D. C., Alaska, and Hawaii, plus a national headquarters in Tulsa, Okla.

Recently I was privileged to attend a breakfast given in honor of the new national president of the junior chamber of commerce, Lamar Buckner, of Utah.

In Kansas, Dr. E. F. Giannangelo is president of the Kansas Junior Chamber of Commerce. He has surrounded himself with an outstanding board of directors. We have many local organizations of the junior chamber of commerce who take an active part in the affairs of the State and the local communities. It has always been a pleasure to cooperate with them, and I wish to state to the Senate that I know of a no more unselfish group of young men than the membership of this organization.

Personally, I am indebted to them for their splendid support during my service as Governor of the State of Kansas and continued support during my service in the United States Senate.

Mr. DANIEL subsequently said: Mr. President, on behalf of my distinguished colleague [Mr. JOHNSON of Texas] and myself, I congratulate the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as that organization observes its 35th anniversary.

We are well aware of the work of this great body of young Americans due to our familiarity with the accomplishments of the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Texas Jaycees this year will observe their 28th anniversary. The organization consists of approximately 15,000 young men in 163 communities of our State.

In Texas, one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Jaycees was the organization's successful effort to bring about the adoption of the O. B. Ellis plan in the State penal system. This resulted in raising the rating of the system from 48 in the Nation to a place among the top 10.

Throughout Texas, local Jaycees are constantly striving to make their communities better places in which to live through carrying out a wide variety of civic, safety, and religious projects. Every year they wage vigorous get-out-the-vote campaigns.

The Texas Junior Chamber annually honors five outstanding young Texans. The group most recently chosen for this honor includes Howard E. Butt, Jr., of Corpus Christi; Ben Carpenter, of Dallas; Dr. Denton A. Cooley and George F. Pierce, Jr., both of Houston; and Jack W. Gray, of Denton.

Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] and myself, I congratulate these five outstanding young Texans. Also, I extend our congratulations to Rocky Ford, State president of the Jaycees, and to all members of the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce. They are a potent factor in the life of our State.

Mr. KERR subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that today is the 35th anniversary of the founding of the United

States Junior Chamber of Commerce. This event has a special significance to the State of Oklahoma, inasmuch as the national junior chamber of commerce and the junior chamber international both have their headquarters in Tulsa, Okla. They occupy a very beautiful office building in one of the most picturesque locations in the city of Tulsa.

This organization of young businessmen has grown until it now consists of 200,000 members between the ages of 21 and 35. They have organizations in 2,750 communities throughout the Nation, as well as chapters in 52 countries of the world. Oklahoma is fortunate in having 45 chapters over the State, with approximately 4,000 members.

We all know that since its inception this young and vigorous organization has made itself felt in the commercial activities of the United States, and I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate them on their forthright interest in the business activities of our great country.

I have great confidence in the young men and women of the United States, and I predict that the developments which will occur under their leadership will far surpass anything we or our fathers have ever dreamed of.

Mr. McCLELLAN subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to join the distinguished senior Senator from Utah and other Members of the Senate in extending formal congratulations to the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce on this the occasion of its 35th anniversary.

It has been said that an idea well timed is one of the greatest forces in the world. The gentleman, Mr. Henry Giessenbier, who is credited with founding the organization, certainly had such an idea. I am sure he and the others who joined him in the organizational meeting in St. Louis have been very agreeably surprised at the rapid growth and expansion of junior chambers of commerce, not only in every State of the United States, but into 52 other countries.

But on reflection should it be too much of a surprise? Is it not the normal enthusiastic response of our young men to the challenge of our times? I believe it is, and imbued with the spirit of the definition of their organization, "a constructive action organization of young men who devote a portion of their time to community service in the public interest, developing young men as leaders in their community," I predict for this splendid organization greater growth and even more effective community service.

I am particularly proud of the work of the Arkansas Junior Chamber of Commerce in such service in its contribution to the efforts on the part of several civic organizations in my State in arousing community responsibility. This program has been very effective and has prompted editorial commendation from leading newspapers and magazines. In fact, it has been so noteworthy that I understand similar programs are in progress or are contemplated in other States. The Arkansas Jaycees are to be congratulated for their cooperation and effective work in this program in our State.

The Arkansas Jaycees are to be commended for their services and contributions to the United States Chamber. These have been notable. In 1942-43 the Arkansas Jaycees gave the United States Jaycees their national president in the person of William M. Shepherd of Little Rock.

Also at the last national convention of the United States Chamber the Arkansas Jaycees started a movement which has resulted in the building of a Jaycee "white house" in Tulsa as a permanent home for the national president. This home will be built and completely furnished from donations of material and furnishings from Jaycee clubs all over the United States and will probably have some things in it from every State.

And I suspect a custom commenced by the Arkansas Jaycees in connection with the national conventions is appreciated by more members than any of its services or contributions. Each year the State delegation from Arkansas feeds the entire convention some of the finest fried chicken in the world. Of course, the fowl used came from northwest Arkansas. These Arkansas annual chicken parties have, I am told, become a tradition throughout the Jaycee world, and if the fried chicken served to them is as good as I have eaten in all sections of the State, I can heartily recommend it.

Mr. President, I am pleased to announce that Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, who will likely be chief counsel for the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee, and who has served for the past several months as chief counsel for the minority members of said committee, has been selected by the junior chamber of commerce as 1 of the 10 outstanding young men in the United States for the year 1954. A citation will be awarded to him for this honor tomorrow night, January 22, at Louisville, Ky.

I am sure Members of this body are gratified to know that young Kennedy has received this honor and that he is now and will continue to be on the staff of one of the Senate's permanent committees.

Mr. BARRETT subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to join with the distinguished Senator from Utah in his commendation of the junior chamber of commerce. I should like to say that we in the West were very happy when a fine young man from Utah was elected president of the organization. At the same time, a very outstanding young man of my State was elected vice president of the organization—Mr. John Hendrickson, of Casper. He has served with President Buckner in the past year. I was very much pleased about a month ago when Mr. Hendrickson agreed to join my staff and become my secretary in Washington. I can say to the Senator from Utah that the young business people of Wyoming have taken a very prominent part in civic and business affairs in my State. We are very much pleased that they have taken their rightful place as leaders of tomorrow.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I am very happy indeed because of the statements made by the various Senators who have participated in these tributes and

have spoken in connection with the anniversary of the founding of the junior chamber of commerce.

I may say that all of us recognize the great service this organization is performing and the wonderful opportunities it will have for future service. It is really one of our great organizations, even though it is only 35 years of age.

In behalf of my fellow citizen from Utah, Mr. Buckner, the president of the junior chamber of commerce, I desire to express gratitude and sincere appreciation for the very splendid compliments and remarks which have been made in the Senate today, with respect to that organization.

TERMINATION OF POLITICAL CHARACTER ASSASSINATION

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, some weeks ago I attended a banquet given by the Women's Press Club at the Statler Hotel. On that occasion I heard the address delivered by the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], in which he pleaded with those in politics to end character assassination.

On the following day, when speaking on the floor of the Senate, I took occasion to commend the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] for his remarks, saying that throughout my association with politics I had hoped to see the day when vituperation and so-called character assassination might disappear; but I also expressed some doubt as to whether that would be accomplished.

I recall that at times, in the days of my youth, I traveled around my native State with my uncle, who was a politician of some renown in that area; and I recall that the candidates of both parties—both the Republican candidates and the Democratic candidates—would travel together and would be in the same railroad car or, in the earlier days, in the same buggy; and they would stay at the same hotel, would eat at the same table, and would partake from the same bottle; and then would stand on the same stump, and would give each other the particular devil. But they got along.

Mr. President, because of long interest in this subject, I have made a study into so-called character assassination, both past and present; and I have come to the conclusion that people who live in glass houses should not throw rocks.

Mr. President, vituperation has been a feature of political life in the United States since the founding of the Republic.

Let us examine a few instances of this. Early in 1796 President Washington delivered a message to Congress in person.

Here is the way the message was received by the Philadelphia Aurora, a newspaper zealous in support of Thomas Jefferson.

If ever a nation was debauched by a man, the American Nation has been debauched by Washington. If ever a nation has been deceived by a man, the American Nation has been deceived by Washington.¹

Here is another sample. This is John Randolph of Virginia, chairman of the

¹ Aurora, March 23, 1796.

House Ways and Means Committee, referring to Edward Livingston:

Fellow citizens, he is a man of splendid abilities; but utterly corrupt. Like rotten mackerel by moonlight, he shines and stinks.²

Democrats have excelled in political mudslinging. We may recall that in the campaign of 1860, when Lincoln ran for the first time, he was referred to as a descendant of "an African gorilla."³

Again, in 1864, Harper's magazine made a collection of some of the epithets flung at Lincoln by the Democrats. Here is a handful: Filthy storyteller, despot, liar, thief, buffoon, perjurer, and butcher.⁴

Of course, when Democrats attack Democrats in politics, then indeed vituperation can rise—or, if you prefer, sink—to either extraordinary heights or depths.

The distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] will no doubt recall a famous instance of this which occurred when the Senator was 18 or so. At that time State Senator William Goebel was one of the most powerful Democratic politicians in Kentucky. He was a resident of Covington. Likewise there lived in Covington an influential politician named Col. John Sanford. Goebel and Sanford had been bitter enemies for many years. Goebel had bought control of the Covington Ledger, a weekly newspaper. In this paper Goebel ran a piece referring to "Col. John Gonorrhea Sanford, who claims to carry the legislative vote of the county of Kenton in his pocket."

It was quite a spirited article in which these references to "Gonorrhea John" were repeated so that it would be hard, indeed, for Colonel Sanford to escape the idea that "gonorrhea" was precisely the word that Goebel intended to use. One day in April 1895—shortly after the article had appeared in print—the two men chanced to meet on the street in Covington. Colonel Sanford asked Goebel if he was responsible for the article. Senator Goebel said that he was. Both men reached for their guns. Goebel's aim was better than Sanford's. Sanford pitched over dead with a bullet in his head. Goebel escaped with a bullet hole through his coat. Goebel surrendered at once to the police. A brief examining trial was held, the judge dismissed all charges and Goebel was at liberty. Such are the vicissitudes of Democratic politics.⁵

I may add that the first election for sheriff in my county of Maricopa was decided by pistol, but the winner was not allowed to take office.

Later President Theodore Roosevelt had the pleasure of being referred to as a "policeman turned bandit. In the name

² Randolph of Roanoke, by Gerald W. Johnson. N. Y. Minton Balch & Co., 1929. P. 16.

³ Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years, by Carl Sandburg. N. Y. Harcourt Brace, 1926, vol. II, p. 355.

⁴ Abraham Lincoln, the War Years, by Carl Sandburg. N. Y. Harcourt Brace, 1939, pp. 389-390.

⁵ The Goebel-Sanford shooting is reviewed at some length in Famous Kentucky Tragedies and Trials, by L. F. Johnson, 1933. Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. P. 272 ff.

of equity and under the guise of friendship, he smote the innocent and plundered the defenseless."⁶

John Nance Garner, who was the Democratic Speaker of the House during the last 2 years of Hoover's Presidency admitted that—

I fought President Hoover with everything I had, under Marquis of Queensberry, London prize ring and catch-as-catch-can rule.⁷

And of Henry T. Rainey, who was then the Democratic House floor leader, it was said that "no smear was too filthy for him to use."

I could go on giving historical examples from political campaigns, early and late, in which rival candidates threw dead cats, mud, and anything else they could lay their hands upon, at their opponents.

I wish now to refer to a few examples of rather recent vintage.

In speaking about the Republican Party, during an address to the Democratic National Committee meeting, on March 5, 1931, when he was a Senator from Tennessee, Cordell Hull said:

The Republican Party is hopelessly chained to the chariot wheels of aggravated special privilege. It is being led, and has been led for 10 years, by persons who are both blind and asleep, and without vision, and today we are experiencing the culmination of its financial leadership and economic leadership of the past 10 years (p. 425).

The Republican administration has suffered a complete breakdown, not only politically but morally and economically, and intellectually as well (p. 426). (Speech by Cordell Hull (then Senator from Tennessee) to the Democratic National Committee meeting, March 5, 1931, official proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, 1932.)

I quote a few remarks by Paul V. McNutt. I quote from a speech made by Mr. McNutt when he seconded President Roosevelt's nomination in 1936:

Who opposes that leader? The Socialists, the Communists, the Fascists, the reactionary Republicans, and that last infirmity of political minds, the Liberty League, taken together an unholy alliance of Bourbons and Bolsheviks, oppose him. That is one reason so many real Americans are for him (p. 228). (Speech by Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, seconding Roosevelt's nomination; official proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, June 26, 1936.)

When I read some of the statements made by Vice President NIXON, about which bitter complaint is made, I wonder how the conscience of a party can complain, with this kind of smear on its record.

Paul McNutt said later:

Two weeks ago what is left of the Republican Party held a convention. In the dull, lifeless, futile Cleveland meeting, the delegates staged a few mechanical demonstrations, gave the salute to the dead, to one Herbert Clark Hoover, who abandoned his role as chief pecker-around-corners to become the Nation's scarecrow, adopted a platform and selected a ticket, both of which can be described by a couplet "Back on the rocks with Landon and Knox" (p. 230). (Speech by Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, sec-

onding Roosevelt's nomination; official proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, June 26, 1936.)

James A. Farley, a man who was thought by the public to stand for the highest ideals in politics, once made this remark:

Greedy, selfish interests which dominated the Government from the time that Woodrow Wilson left the White House to the day Franklin D. Roosevelt took the wheel.

Moreover, you must realize that the assault on the Roosevelt administration will be financed with the largest slush fund on record, contributed for the most part by those who have neither public conscience nor private scruple. They are men who are interested only in getting back the inordinate privileges which have enabled them to exploit the people in the past and who will hit below the belt, or do anything else that they think may give them hope of regaining their pirate ascendancy. In the ranks of our foes you will find not only the financial gangsters whose extortions were so largely responsible for bringing on the Hoover panic, but others, who for one reason or another hate Franklin D. Roosevelt, or who are accessories of the exploiters (p. 358). (Address of James A. Farley, chairman, Democrat National Committee, official proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, June 26, 1936.)

We now come to a period in the history of American politics which I think has no equal for dirt, for character assassination, for the slinging of mud, or for anything else one wishes to ascribe to a campaign which is particularly dirty. I refer to the era between 1932—it started, really, before 1932—and the present time.

I refer to the campaign of vilification which was carried on against that great American, Herbert Hoover. I wish to make a few remarks on that subject, and also insert a few remarks on that particular score.

What were the relations between President Hoover and the Congress? What happened to the President's legislative program? That is not of particular interest at the present time, because we in this Nation are again confronted with a President of one party and a Congress in control of another party. We await eagerly to see what will happen. Let us see what happened in the program of vilification to which I have referred.

Shortly after the 1928 election, John J. Raskob, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "essayed the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party" as Charles Michelson described it, by setting up a press bureau in Washington. Michelson, an adroit and experienced newspaperman, was put in charge of this bureau.

What Michelson did is described—pages 249-251—by Eugene Lyons in *Our Unknown Ex-President*:

A unique factory was opened up in Washington about 3 months after the inauguration of President Hoover. An understanding of the administration and of Hoover's personal ordeal is impossible without awareness of this strange enterprise. And the date of its organization is significant. It was not, as some people later pretended, a reaction to the slump or an answer to the President's "fumbling" of depression problems, for these things were still in the future.

The factory might be called Michelson's Mills, although technically it figured as the press division of the Democratic National Committee. Its products were smear stuff, rumors, verbal tar and feathers, and high-grade literary ectoplasm manufactured by Charles Michelson and his associated ghosts. The plant occupied nearly a whole floor of the National Press Building and it specialized in processing every word and act of the President—including words he never uttered and acts he never committed—into proofs of his ineptitude, callousness, and confusion.

It mattered little what went into the Michelson Mills at one end. The genius of its presiding chemists transmuted it to evil-smelling stuffs at the other end. Hoover's pessimism in seeking to restrain speculative forces served as well as his optimism in envisioning recovery after the October smash-up. His refusal to roll out the pork barrel was parsimony; his budget for public works and economic rescue agencies was extravagance. Many of the very agencies and procedures which this factory later dressed up as proofs of New Deal genius were mocked and mauled here when Hoover first proposed them.

No President, not even Washington and certainly not Lincoln, escaped vilification while in office and after. But in Hoover's case the process was put on an organized, systematic, and scientific basis. The techniques of smearing, after all, had been amazingly improved since Lincoln's time. Every accusation against Hoover was endlessly multiplied, as in repeating mirrors, through press syndication, canned speeches, quickie books, bushels of cartoons, miles of radio broadcasts—all of it on a mass-production basis. * * *

This time the opposition organized for continuous attack before they had the faintest knowledge what they would be called upon to attack. * * *

The Democratic National Committee raised nearly \$3 million for the undertaking. Part of this went to cover campaign deficits. The rest, estimated at no less than \$2 million, went to oil the wheels of the smear mills. * * *

Two other novel features need to be mentioned. The first is that this great effort was not directed especially against the Republican Party but specifically against one man, Herbert Hoover. The theory, and a mighty smart one for all its indecency, was that some Republicans, too, could be incensed against their standard bearer who was certain to run for reelection. The second is that the systematic process of character assassination was not soft pedaled after its victim had been ousted from the White House; on the contrary, it was even stepped up and infinitely refined, until Hoover was turned into a synonym for all the sins and fears and angers of a troubled time.

It should be recalled that the crisis in national economy and morale during the Hoover administration was as serious as war itself. It demanded some measure of national unity, some relaxation of the partisan spirit, at least a moratorium on the more egregious varieties of mudthrowing. No President in peacetime had ever made more earnest and self-effacing proffers of bipartisan action to find solutions for problems threatening the very survival of American civilization. No President had ever been so completely and insultingly rebuffed.

* * * The Shouse-Michelson offensive, far from easing off when catastrophes such as market crashes, economic collapse, floods, drought, struck the country, went into high gear. The factory thrived on disaster and therefore hailed the approach of every new one with whoops of joy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of my prepared statement on this subject be printed in the RECORD.

⁶ Roosevelt-Fact and Fable, by Mrs. A. R. Hale. N. Y. Broadway Publishing Co., 1908, p. 85.

⁷ My White House Years, by Herbert Hoover. Collier's Magazine, May 17, 1952.

There being no objection, the remainder of Mr. GOLDWATER's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By 1931, not long before the 72d Congress assembled, the press attacks had gone far beyond the initial efforts of Michelson. In that year, for example, the anonymous Washington Merry-Go-Round (for a considerable time it was not known that the authors were Drew Pearson and Robert Allen) was telling the world (p. 55) that Hoover's "whole record throughout the great national disaster is unbelievable for its abysmal incompetence, do-nothingness, and reactionary stultification."

A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT WITH A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE

In December 1931 the new Congress convened; this was the situation: In the Senate were 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats, and 1 Farmer-Labor Member. There was no sure control due to the frequent defections of the so-called insurgent Republican Senators (Norris, Borah, Nye, La Follette, etc.). In the House, 220 Republicans had been elected in 1930 as against 214 Democrats and 1 Farmer-Labor Member. However, by the time the 72d Congress first convened the Republican delegation had been reduced to 214 through the death of Members; and the Democrats, through the displacement in special elections of these deceased Republican Members had acquired a total of 218. (The remaining two vacancies were subsequently filled by Democrats.)

In effect, Hoover had a Democratic Congress. One result may be seen in the action taken by the Senate on civilian nominations, submitted by the President during the session beginning December 5, 1932, and ending March 4, 1933 (see record of civilian nominations for that session of Congress in the office of the executive clerk of the Senate):

	Number nominated	Number confirmed
Postmasters.....	1,667	None
Coast Guard officers.....	35	35
Public Health Service.....	35	35
Other civilian offices.....	61	1
Total.....	1,798	71

That is to say, during this session of the Congress—leaving aside the Coast Guard and Public Health Service positions—there was a single confirmation of an executive nomination. The exception: Roy D. Chapin, to be Secretary of Commerce.

HOOVER'S ACCOUNT OF THE DEADLOCK

The situation which President Hoover faced with the 72d Congress is described by Hoover in various parts of his series in Collier's, as follows:

"I was faced with a Democratic majority in Congress, whose partisan action no man could measure or conciliate. The skirmishing for the 1932 campaign had begun. Out of power for three administrations, the Democrats at last saw a chance for victory. They were hot with partisanship, and would not regret it if demoralization extended through the election" (May 10, 1952, p. 75).

"Reforms which would have been possible, depression notwithstanding, met another obstacle in the shape of an opposition Congress during the second half of my term. That being the last session before the 1932 election, it brought out all that is worst in the democratic process. I felt deeply that the independence of the legislative arm must be respected. I had little taste for forcing congressional action or engaging in battles of criticism, although that could not be avoided with a Democratic Congress bent on administration ruin" (Apr. 26, 1952, p. 26).

"The fourth period of the depression began early in December 1931. It lasted 11 months and saw our descent to the bottom of the depression pit in July 1932. It was in this period that a Democratic Congress, bent on political destruction of the Republican administration, added to the impacts of Europe and of our own weak banking system" (May 3, 1952, p. 41).

"The congressional election in November 1930 went against us, with a Democratic majority in the House and an effective opposition coalition in the Senate. That Democratic-controlled Congress was not to come into session until a year later in December 1931, but prices of commodities and securities fell sharply with the election. I tried to patch up this threat to public morale by making an agreement to 'cooperate' with the Democratic leaders. They soon demonstrated, however, that they were entirely satisfied, and even anxious, to see the depression prolonged to the presidential election of 1932" (May 3, 1952, p. 45).

"When I conferred with them (Democratic leaders in Congress) before introducing my program to Congress, I added that if the Democrats had a constructive program prepared, I would go the full length to support it. I asked for their program. They replied that it was my responsibility to propose a program and theirs to criticize it. The fact is that they had no program except to embarrass me and assure the country that if I were thrown out they could save the Nation. They were very skillful at camouflaging their actions with loud oratory on human suffering."

In a letter to Mr. Hoover, Republican Congressman Hawley wrote:

"Mr. Rainey stated that he would not sponsor the legislation as proposed by you nor would he urge the committees having jurisdiction of such legislation to consider and favorably report thereon. * * * He gave as the reason for his refusal, 'We intend to beat him, Hoover'" (May 17, 1952, pp. 23, 36).

"There was a choice of two courses: To join battle with the Democratic-controlled Congress, or to do one's best to cooperate, consult, explain, and implore. * * * I proposed measures to meet the situation so far as we could see it at the time. * * * But the Democratic leaders now at once attacked my proposals and denounced me as responsible for the depression. The nature of their future tactics immediately appeared: To sabotage and delay—up to the full extent that would not arouse the public against them. * * * In the half year before Congress was to adjourn, virtually every proposal I made meant a battle. * * * In all, our running battle with a Democratic-controlled Congress bent on delaying recovery until it would come too late to affect the impending presidential election lasted 8 months. * * * The stalling and sabotage began immediately with the opening of Congress in December 1931 and lasted until the end of June or early July 1932. * * * The Democratic Congress had dug the depression deeper than would have been necessary if we had had a cooperative Capitol Hill during the emergency—even deeper, in fact, than was necessary to win an election" (May 17, 1952, pp. 36, 44, 45).

President Hoover said in a speech in St. Louis in November 1932: "Instead of a constructive program the Democratic leaders passed a number of bills through the Democratic House of Representatives designed to appeal to discontent and sectional cupidity and indeed of the type that would have destroyed the very foundations of our American system. Its threats to confidence set recovery backward."

In a Salt Lake City speech Hoover said: "We were delayed * * * by the destructive attitude of the Democratic House of Representatives which proposed day-by-day measures which pandered to sectional and group

interest in preparation for this political campaign. These obstructive actions themselves destroyed public confidence" (pp. 197 and 149, Campaign Speeches of 1932, by President Hoover and ex-President Coolidge; Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1933).

CONGRESSIONAL OBSTRUCTION TO HOOVER PROGRAM

Ray Lyman Wilbur and Arthur M. Hyde, in their book, *The Hoover Policies* (pp. 478-480), state:

"No clear exposition of the policies of the Hoover administration is possible without realization of the character of the Congress of 1931-33. * * * The congressional elections of 1930 had produced a House that was in majority Democratic. The Senate was in majority Democratic and radical Republican. In the face of the great crises which culminated with the British collapse in October 1931, President Hoover called movingly for national unity and cooperation outside of politics. He took council with Democratic leaders equally with Republicans. Some Democratic Members did cooperate and genuine tributes were paid to their patriotism by the President. But aside from those exceptions and some lip service, it was obvious that the Democratic control was resolved to sabotage the President's program and to delay recovery itself with the hope of winning the election a year later. This can be made evident if we review the fate of the President's urgent emergency program during the session of 1931-32.

"1. On December 8, 1931, the President proposed the creation of the RFC with widespread powers to support the financial and industrial fabric. The act was passed 46 days later with reduced resources and more limited scope. The balance of the powers vital to employment and agriculture asked for were not enacted for 221 days. (See RFC, p. 427.)

"2. The President on December 8 proposed an increase in the land bank capital and an entire revision of the land banks to enable them to handle farm mortgage emergencies. The increase of capital was given 44 days later and the revision was not passed until a year later. In the RFC proposals were provisions which would have allowed the establishment of a system of agricultural production and livestock loan banks. This provision was enacted 221 days after its proposal. (See Agricultural Credit, p. 442.)

"3. The President, on December 8, proposed the creation of a system of home loan banks to relieve pressure on homeowners and to stimulate home building. The act in attenuated form was passed 220 days later. Foreclosures on thousands of homes would have been saved by reasonable promptness. (See Home Loan Banks, p. 436.)

"4. On December 8 the President proposed an extension of 'eligibility' paper in the Federal Reserve System. The purpose was to allow immediate expansion of credit to meet the contraction due to foreign withdrawals of gold. It was not until the situation became so acute as to threaten the gold standard and to force the country to the edge of panic that this action was taken by Congress 80 days late. (See Protecting the Gold Standard, p. 470, and Expansion of Federal Reserve Credit, p. 449.)

"5. On February 29, 1932, the President proposed his great reform of the bankruptcy laws to bring about an adjustment of overwhelming debt to farmers, homeowners, railroads, and business. This law was not passed until a year later, just prior to the Roosevelt inauguration. (See Adjustment of Debt, p. 486.)

"6. On December 3, 1929 (and often before), the President proposed a drastic reform of the whole banking system so as to make deposits safe. Nothing was done but talk till 1933 and then only an attenuated bill passed by the Senate in 1933. (See Banking Reform, p. 332.)

"7. On December 8, 1931, the President proposed that loans should be made on the assets of closed banks to enable distributions to depositors and to conserve the assets for their benefit. It was not passed until the Roosevelt administration.

"8. On December 8, 1931 (and before), the President urged a revision of railway regulation so as to strengthen railway service and finance. It has never been adequately done. (See Reform of Railway Regulation, p. 320.)

"9. Beginning in December 1929, repeatedly, the President urged the regulation of electrical power companies. The Federal Power Commission was created but the full authorities recommended by Hoover were not accepted. (See Electrical Power Regulation, p. 314.)

"10. On December 8, 1931, the President urged the absolute necessity of balancing the Federal budget. On December 9, he presented an executive budget with a cut of over \$350 million in the ordinary Federal expenditures. The Congress refused all but about \$150 million. In February the President proposed additional reductions of ordinary Federal expenditures of \$300 million which required legislative action. It finally passed on June 30 as \$130 million savings. (See Balancing the Budget, p. 450.)

"11. On February 17, 1932, the President presented a plan of reorganization of Federal bureaus that would make great savings. In June a make-believe authority was passed that meant nothing. (See Reorganization of Federal departments, p. 561.)

"12. On December 9, 1931, the President proposed an increase of over a billion in taxes in order to balance the budget. It was not until 90 days later that a revenue bill was reported out of committee. With its large membership, for years it had been the practice of the House to consider its revenue legislation under a special rule, limiting the number of hours that the bill could be considered under general debate. The Democratic House leaders refused such a rule in considering this particular bill. The bill was debated for 15 days. In the face of a national emergency it was talked to death. The President was angry but held his tongue to soft words and conciliation, for it was the Democrats who had to legislate if the country was to be saved from panic, and a few decent Democrats had supported the President.

"From February to May no progress had been made on the President's program. By the month of May it became clear to the country that this sabotage of recovery was in progress and alarm became general."

CONCLUSION

It is interesting to note that several of the measures in President Hoover's program were subsequently passed under the Roosevelt administration which followed.

These included (p. 5, Legislative Program of President Hoover, Research Division, Republican National Committee, July 1952):

1. Reform of the bankruptcy laws (requested February 23, 1932; enacted March 3, 1933).

2. Reform of the banking system (proposed December 8, 1929; no congressional action) to permit statewide branch banking by national banks and the guaranty of bank deposits (the latter carried out under President Roosevelt).

3. Revision of railroad regulation (proposed December 8, 1931, but never enacted).

4. Regulation of power companies (proposed 1929, but not enacted during his administration).

5. Reorganization of Federal executive departments (proposed for economy and greater efficiency, but never enacted under his administration).

In recalling his efforts to deal with what seemed like an endless series of economic disasters, Mr. Hoover has told how the Democrats either blocked his proposals or strove

to saddle them with crippling amendments or, on their own account, worked up inflationary measures.

Two examples:

1. Hoover's proposal for the RFC (sent to Congress December 8, 1931) was given the Garner treatment in the shape of an amendment "to furnish a huge porkbarrel to increase nonreproductive public works; and to direct the RFC to go on an orgy of loans to private individuals and local governments for almost everything. * * * A Senate investigation in 1951 disclosed every evil I had predicted." (Colliers, May 17, 1952, p. 36.)

2. After seeing the veterans' bonus passed over his veto in 1931, in the spring of 1932, Hoover "was compelled to stop a Democratic veterans' bonus for \$2.4 billion, payable in fiat money." (Colliers, April 26, 1952, p. 61.)

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am happy to yield.

Mr. POTTER. I am sure the Senator from Arizona recalls that during the administration of former President Herbert Hoover and for 20 years thereafter the Democratic Party referred to the worldwide depression as the Hoover Depression, and referred to the Republican Party as the Depression Party.

I am convinced that if any of our three more recent wars, the First World War, the Second World War, and the Korean conflict, had occurred during a Republican administration, the Democratic Party would have accused the Republican Party of being a war party, and that they would have labeled such a war with the name of the Republican President.

Heaven forbid that it should happen, but if we should within the next few years become engaged in a third world war, I am of the opinion, judging from past experience, that the war would be labeled the Eisenhower war.

All Americans abhor any politician who stoops to a smear campaign. The distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], in his recent speech, not on the floor of the Senate, made reference to smear activities by hinting that the Vice President—although he did not mention the Vice President by name—was conducting a smear campaign.

The research I have made on the subject shows that the Vice President, in the speech to which the Senator from Oregon objected, had referred to the Senator from Oregon as a leftwinger.

Mr. President, how sensitive can politics be? I am sure the distinguished Senator from Arizona has been called a reactionary Republican by some groups, and a radical Republican by other groups. Perhaps the word "Republican" has been left off at times in making reference to him, and he has been labeled a radical. Such terms are commonly used. We often hear used the terms "leftwinger" and "rightwinger." I suspect that possibly our friends on the other side have become extremely sensitive.

When it comes to political philosophy, I agree that it is difficult to use one term with which to characterize a political philosophy. However, the situation works both ways. We have had to suffer many times quite unjustly, and I

am rather fearful that our opposition has become extremely sensitive in this area.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the distinguished Senator from Michigan. I stated that for 20 long years the Democratic Party has told lies about Herbert Hoover. All that we have been trying to do is to tell the truth about Harry Truman.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am glad to yield further.

Mr. POTTER. I am sure the Senator from Arizona remembers the presidential campaign of not so long ago when former President Harry Truman was campaigning in what I believe was referred to as a "Give 'em hell campaign."

As I recall the various statements which were made during that campaign, the Republicans in Congress were called not only reactionaries, but it was charged that they were being paid by various special interests, and that they were mossbacks. Certainly that is not the kindest language that could be used. I am sure the Senator will agree with me in that regard.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I would say that the Senator from Michigan has only touched on the more polite terms that were used.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. POTTER. I am fearful that if I were to repeat some of the words that have been used by former President Truman, I might be ruled to be not in order in the Senate.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the Senator. I am sure he is correct, and, I might add, in concluding my comments on his remarks, that if by some unhappy circumstance—and all of us pray that it will not happen—our country should become embroiled in another war, this time under a Republican administration, if I am not mistaken in my recollection of history it would be the first war in which this country ever became involved in war under a Republican administration.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. The Senator from Arizona has referred to the speech made by the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER]. Did the Senator from Arizona hear anything in that speech of the Senator from Oregon which directly impugned the motives or conduct of any individual?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I believe the Senator from Louisiana was not in the Chamber when I began my remarks. I merely referred to the remarks of the junior Senator from Oregon as a key with which to unlock this door of my remarks.

It was the Senator from Oregon who suggested the character assassination end. However, it is the Democratic Party which continues to vilify the Vice President. I merely used the remarks of

the Senator from Oregon as what in golf is called a tee, from which to tee off.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am glad to yield further.

Mr. LONG. Speaking for myself, I do not recall anything the Vice President said during the campaign which went beyond the point that is often reached during campaigns, and sometimes in Congress, when a speaker sometimes engages in partisanship. At times, in attempting to be partial to one's own party, a person sometimes stretches a point. That is not an unusual development in a campaign.

It seems to me that everyone at the dinner at which the junior Senator from Oregon spoke should have applauded the Senator's speech. There was nothing in the speech of the Senator from Oregon at which offense could be taken.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am not criticizing the speech of the junior Senator from Oregon. In fact, I complimented him on the floor of the Senate for that speech.

What I am doing—and I am getting into this subject now—is defending the Vice President of the United States against past, present, and future attacks which I believe are entirely uncalled for.

I am very happy to hear the Senator from Louisiana say that he has never heard the Vice President in a campaign say anything that the Senator from Louisiana felt was untoward.

I can honestly and truthfully say that in the research I have done I could not find anything that a Member of the Senate has said that I would particularly take offense at. Perhaps the trouble lies in the management end of the Democratic Party, namely, in the downtown office of the party.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for an observation?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. WELKER. I did not attend the banquet where the junior Senator from Oregon was alleged to have said something derogatory about or to have impugned the motives and the conduct of the Vice President. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] apparently were present. But I do read occasionally, Mr. President, and I have read editorials by famous writers who condemned the junior Senator from Oregon for his statements and conduct. Perhaps I may be in error. I was not present when the speech was delivered. I am glad, however, to find that the junior Senator from Louisiana, who is sometimes called "the Judge" by me in the cloakrooms, has now seen fit to glide over statements made by one of his colleagues, and yet, a few days ago, when he was presiding in this august body, he directed a colleague to take his seat for a statement wherein no Senator's name was mentioned, but which merely said that in the Senator's opinion some of the coauthors of a certain resolution were not sincere.

We are getting down to brass tacks. I hope the Senator from Louisiana will

continue as he has been proceeding, but apparently either a number of editorial writers missed the point, or the Senator from Louisiana missed it, either on the floor of the Senate or at the meeting to which reference has been made.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I would only refer my distinguished colleague to the RECORD, where I think he will find that in regard to the speech made by the Senator from Oregon there was no reference made to any individual. I do not believe the Senator accused anyone of any character assassination. I believe that if the same speech were made on the floor of the Senate, there would be no reason for anyone to feel that he was being criticized by that speech.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, once again I should like to put the mind of the Senator from Louisiana at ease. I am not condemning the speech of the junior Senator from Oregon. I complimented him on certain phases of it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I came into the Chamber at about the time the Senator from Arizona was discussing some war which he said might be classified as an Eisenhower war.

Mr. GOLDWATER. That was the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Did the Senator from Arizona make any reference to it at all?

Mr. GOLDWATER. No. I made a statement, which I am sure the Senator from Kentucky heard, in answer to the remarks of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], which I will repeat to the best of my ability, that the Republicans referred to the past three wars as Democratic wars, and the Democratic Party would certainly refer to any future war which might take place under a Republican administration as a Republican war.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. As I recall my remarks, I stated that the Democratic Party had referred to the depression of 1929 as the Hoover depression, and to the Republican Party as the depression party. I said I assumed they would carry out that same practice, and that if we should become engaged in a war under a Republican administration, they would use the same format they have used in the past, and that the Democratic Party would refer to it as an Eisenhower war.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, did I correctly understand the Senator from Arizona to say that if there should be a war it would be the first war under a Republican President?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I made the statement that to the best of my recollection it would be the first war under a Republican administration.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. As one who does not believe that there has ever been a war involving this country which has been caused by any political party, and that there has been no war ever fought by this country except in defense of the principles for which this Nation has stood, I do not think there has ever been a war which should be called a Wilson war, a Roosevelt war, a Truman war, a McKinley war, or an Eisenhower war. Certainly, the Spanish-American War had its inception while a Republican President was guiding the destinies of this country. I do not think there is any more patriotism in the breast of a member of one party than there is in the breast of a member of the other party.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I fully agree with the Senator. War is a national calamity. We do not like depressions, either, or some other things which have occurred in the normal course of our lives. I am happy to note that the Senator from Kentucky thinks we should not attach party names to such disasters. I mention again the fact that the depression of 1929 was referred to and is still referred to as the Hoover depression.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am glad to know that the only reference made to the Hoover depression has been on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I think we have probably waited too long to speak of it and of the source of the language used in the campaign. It bears out what the Senator from Kentucky has said, that we should not attach party names to such situations; but it has been done.

Since the election Democratic Party spokesmen have been talking very bitterly about the speeches made by Vice President NIXON during the campaign last fall.

These intermittent blasts gradually assumed the appearance of a well-planned and coordinated attack. On the 12th of January Democratic National Chairman Butler invited Republican Chairman Hall to inspect a "chamber of smears" which the Democrats had assembled. This "chamber of smears" prominently displayed excerpts from these Nixon campaign addresses given in the West.

With this formal baptism, the New Deal mouthpieces, the leftwing columnists and commentators, swung into action. Now we have in full blast a campaign intended to damn the Vice President outright.

Why this attack on NIXON. The people conducting it claim he made statements during his campaign-speaking trips which were untrue, especially the statements on the issue of communism. He smeared the whole Democratic Party, they contend. The real reason behind this attempt to make NIXON out a liar and a smearer of the whole Democratic Party is that what the Vice President said was true and it was effective. Because it was true and effective, it hurt. Also, the Democratic spokesmen hesitate, as yet anyway, to try to tear down President Eisenhower. So they are making NIXON their target, and are aiming their fire at him with the 1956 campaign in mind.

Just what did the Vice President say in these so-called smear speeches? Here are some examples:

1. Two days ago I made some very serious charges against Mr. Truman, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Mitchell, and other leaders of the ADA leftwing clique of the Democratic Party who are asking for the election of an anti-Eisenhower Congress. I stated that the Truman administration deliberately refused to heed the warnings of the FBI and in instance after instance promoted rather than fired individuals whose FBI reports indicated participation in Communist activities.¹

Let us examine this passage. In the first place, Mr. Stevenson was the Democratic candidate in 1952. Mr. Stevenson was a member of the ADA and one of his most prominent brain trusters in the campaign was Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who, right now, is national cochairman of the ADA.

The ADA has favored the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.²

The ADA's opposition to the admission of Spain to the United Nations will be recalled. So will its demand for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, its opposition to the Mundt-Nixon bill, and other similar measures.

Certainly, in the light of its history, the ADA can be reasonably identified as a leftwing outfit.

In all candor, it seems to me that the Senate should consider the definitions of the various wings we now accuse each party of having, because I think we are making a lot out of something which is considered, in the countries which have already tried it, as the road down which the Republican Party has traveled too long.

People object to being called leftwingers. I suspect that some persons object to being called rightwingers. I suspect that other persons object to being called middle-of-the-roads or conservatives or liberals. But let us see if there is a reason for their objection. Let me compare what is going on in Congress today with the political philosophy of the Nation.

There is a group of people who believe that a big Federal Government is better than a small Federal Government. Certainly the accepted concepts of Jeffersonian Democrats would call for a small Federal Government. Yet there are persons in the Democratic Party who advocate a bigger Federal Government. Are they to the left of the party line, or are they to the right? I should say that, in the accepted usage of the word, they are to the left.

There are those in Congress who believe in Federal supremacy over States' rights. Here, again, we are confronted with one of the ancient concepts of the Democratic Party. Are we to say that a man who believes in Federal supremacy over States' rights is a Jeffersonian Democrat? Is he to the right? Does he believe in the concepts of that party? Or is he to the left? If he does not believe in States' rights, according to the

accepted doctrines of the party, then I should say he is to the left, and should gladly assume that mantle.

We have in Congress persons who believe that Government control of business is preferable to the free-enterprise system. In both parties we have believed almost religiously, during the nearly 200 years of the life of the Republic, that free enterprise was the answer to expanding the economy of the country, with a minimum of Federal Government control. But there are persons in Congress, in both parties, who believe that the Federal Government can control business and produce a better economy than can the free-enterprise system. That, certainly, is to the left of accepted thinking.

On the other hand, there is in Congress a group of persons who believe halfway in the measures I have mentioned—and I could name others. They believe that a little of one thing is good, and a little of something else is good. We call such persons "middle of the roaders."

I cannot understand why a person who believes to the left of his party line should object to being called a leftwinger. That is the basis of most of the complaints about Vice President Nixon's remarks in the West. I think that the sooner both parties separate leftwingers from rightwingers, the better off the country will be; and we shall then stop the practice of having persons riding into power or office on the accepted political philosophy, when their own philosophy does not agree with it in any particular.

As I have said, Mr. Stevenson, the Democratic Presidential candidate, was an ADA member.

We may likewise recall that Mr. Stevenson appeared as a character witness for Alger Hiss and never thereafter gave any forthright public repudiation of Hiss.

Let us recall another incident. Was it not Adlai Stevenson who, as Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, carried the orders that overruled the Navy board which had ordered the discharge of Communist radio operators from American vessels? Yes; it was. It was Adlai Stevenson also who transmitted the orders forbidding the chairman of this Navy board to testify before a House committee.³

This charge against Mr. Stevenson has been made before, but never, to my knowledge, has he made any forthright public statement about that either.

It may be said that anything done in 1941 is forgivable, that desolate mistakes were made in dealing with the Communists, but that, after all, we did not know then how sinister and threatening the Communists would turn out to be.

All I can say to that is that some persons knew in 1941 that Communists were sinister; and others, who did not, have had the guts since then to admit their mistake. But Mr. Stevenson has never admitted anything.

³ Testimony of Admiral Stator before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, 83d Congress, 2d session, March 2, 1954, pp. 1315 ff.

If past administrations were so zealous about Communist infiltration, how do we explain the fact that, as Assistant Secretary of State Berle testified, warnings about Alger Hiss were given to the State Department as far back as 1939? How can it be explained that it took a Republican House Committee on Un-American Activities 9 years later to force the facts about Hiss into the open and precipitate his indictment, trial, and conviction?⁴

The Vice President has bitter reason to speak hard on this point, for, at the last, when the going got rockier and rockier, when every form of obstruction was thrown in the committee's way, it was Nixon who persisted in the efforts that finally broke the case.

Let us go a little further in our examination of the Vice President's Rock Island speech. He said that the Truman administration had refused to heed FBI warnings and had promoted individuals involved in Communist activity.

If this is not the case, just exactly how would one describe Truman's handling of Harry Dexter White? White was assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1946. J. Edgar Hoover testified, under oath, before the Senate Judiciary Committee on November 17, 1953, that warnings on White had been sent to the White House on November 8 and December 4, 1945. In the face of these warnings Truman promoted White to be Executive Director for the United States in the International Monetary Fund. He not only promoted him. Truman wrote White:

I am confident that in your new position you will add distinction to your already distinguished career with the Treasury.

When ex-President Truman was caught flatfooted by the first revelations about White, he stated that as soon as the White House learned that "White was wrong we fired him." This proved not to be the fact. White did not resign until March 31, 1946.

The public uproar continued. Finally, on November 16, 1953, Truman made a national broadcast. He said that the White promotion to the International Monetary Fund was done intentionally because "the course we took protected the public interest and, at the same time, permitted the intensive FBI investigation then in progress to go forward. No other course could have served both these purposes."

When FBI Director Hoover, during his testimony, was asked about this, he said:

I must point out that while he (White) was a member of the Monetary Commission, the premises of that Commission are extraterritorial and the FBI does not have any right to follow any employee or any person onto the property of the Commission.⁵

⁴ Hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, August 30, 1948.

⁵ See the New York Times for November 7, 10, 17, and 18, 1953, for the verbatim texts of Attorney General Brownell's Chicago speech, former Secretary of State Byrnes' statement, Mr. Truman's Kansas City broadcast, and the testimony of the Attorney General and FBI Director Hoover before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee.

¹ Nixon speech at Rock Island, Ill., October 21, 1954.

² The New York Times, September 25, 1950.

What does all this show? It shows that the Vice President's charge at Rock Island was true, and the truth on this issue is exactly what the New Deal ADA leftwing Democrats cannot stand.

I might say that during the campaign I made similar statements many times. They were not directed at the great bulk of Democrats, who are just as loyal to their country as are Members of the Republican Party; they were uttered honestly, in the hope that my feeble remarks might awaken the great Democratic Party to the fact that they were being wormed into by a group who not only do not believe in the Jeffersonian principles, but who I doubt seriously, have ever heard of those principles.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks the text of numerous newspaper articles published throughout the country, quoting Vice President Nixon during the period of the campaign.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of October 20, 1954]

NIXON DENOUNCES TRUMAN, ACHESON

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON took the gloves off here tonight and charged former President Truman and Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, with indifference to the campaign issue of communism at home.

As he carried his campaign for a Republican Congress into Pennsylvania, Mr. Nixon swung away from his earlier campaigning on the peace-prosperity-progress theme. Tonight, he placed the emphasis on his charge of Democratic failure to deal with Communism in the Federal Government.

Without using names, he cited what he said were seven typical cases of Communists in government who, he said, had been retained by the Truman-Acheson regime. By contrast he said the Eisenhower administration had "succeeded magnificently in cleaning up the mess they left."

For his 7 examples, Mr. Nixon listed 1 employee active in the Communist Party all through the late 1940's; a second who recruited Communist military forces for Eastern Europe; a third who attended Communist party meetings regularly from 1934 to 1938 and associated with Soviet Government representatives; and a fourth who contributed to Communist-front organizations and was close to officials of a Soviet satellite.

The fifth, he said, had been active in the Communist Party and its fronts in 1949, and had been arrested for distributing Communist literature. The sixth, active in Communist Party affairs, was chosen in 1949 to attend a Communist leadership school, redeclared. The seventh he added, was an official of a Communist Party club in 1950 and was a member of the party as late as 1952.

[From the New York Times of October 23, 1954]

NIXON WARNS FOES OF REDS IN PARTY—TELLS MONTANA RALLY THAT COMMUNISTS ARE SEEKING TO INFILTRATE DEMOCRATS

(By William R. Conklin)

BUTTE, MONT., October 22.—Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON charged here tonight that the Communist Party was determined to infiltrate the Democratic Party.

Winding up a day of "propeller stop" campaigning in Montana, Mr. Nixon quoted Communist Party documents tonight to prove that the Communist strategy of infiltrating the Democratic Party was succeeding. He

told an audience in the Rialto theater that the Republican Party was opposed by the Communists and never would accept their support. He left the inference that the Democrats welcomed Communist assistance.

"The Communist Party is right when it says the 1954 elections are crucial in determining the path America will take," Mr. Nixon said. "It has determined to conduct its program within the Democratic Party. There is no question but that millions of loyal Democrats throughout the United States bitterly resent and will oppose this effort on the part of the Communists to infiltrate the Democratic Party and to make its policies the policies of the Democratic Party."

"As far as the Republican Party is concerned it never has had the support of the Communist Party, it does not have its support now and it will never accept it or have it in the future. We welcome the opposition of the Communist Party in this campaign."

"The previous administration's lack of understanding of the Communist danger and its failure to deal with it firmly abroad and effectively at home has led to our major difficulties today. The previous administration unfortunately adopted policies which were soft, vacillating, and inconsistent in dealing with the Communist threat."

"Abroad this type of policy contributed to the loss of 600 million people to the Communists in 7 years. It contributed to the loss of China and if China had not gone Communist there would have been no war in Korea."

Earlier Mr. Nixon declared he had taken a strong hand in the revocation of security clearance for Dr. Edward U. Condon, former Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Nixon said he felt all the facts in the Condon case were not known. For that reason, he said, no routine security clearance should be given to Dr. Condon, whose clearance again was revoked yesterday by the Navy.

The Vice President said Dr. Condon's file should be reviewed by a special board, which could pass upon the full record. Mr. Nixon said he had supported Dr. Condon in 1951, when the official resigned his Federal post. Since then, he added, Dr. Condon has written a letter in support of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, nuclear scientist, also involved in a security controversy. Mr. Nixon asserted that the full record should be reviewed before any clearance was given.

Dr. Condon now is director of research and development for the Corning (N. Y.) Glass Co. He left the Government in 1951.

Yesterday, Charles S. Thomas, Secretary of the Navy, again suspended, for unannounced reasons, Dr. Condon's limited security clearance pending a complete review of the case. The Corning company announced only a few days ago that the scientist had been cleared by the Eastern Industrial Review Board for access to classified information.

The clearance had been granted in July, but it was not brought to light until the company made the announcement. Once before, in 1953, Dr. Condon's security clearance had been lifted.

[From the New York Times of October 24, 1954]

NIXON LINKS REDS TO LEFT-WING FOES—CHARGES COMMUNIST ALLIANCE WITH CLIQUE OF ADA—LISTS POLICY AGREEMENTS

(By William R. Conklin)

CHEYENNE, WYO., October 23.—Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON blasted away tonight at what he called the alliance between the Communist Party and left-wing Democrats to defeat Republican candidates for Congress.

His views were expressed in the text of what was intended to be a major speech here. The text was released from Bozeman,

Mont., where Mr. Nixon and his party were blocked by snow. It was the first time since he began his 33-State campaign for GOP nominees that he was weatherbound.

In his speech he enunciated four major points on which, he said, "Communist Party members and left-wing clique of Americans for Democratic Action have joined forces."

Mr. Nixon and his party of 18 were scheduled to leave Butte by air at 10:05 o'clock this morning, New York time. Two inches of snow had fallen during the night. By morning the ceiling at Butte Airport was 700 feet and icing conditions prevailed. Between 7 and 10 a. m. the ground temperature remained at 2 degrees below freezing.

After waiting more than 4 hours to take off from Butte, the Vice President decided to drive 250 miles to Billings, where the airport was then open. The party of 13 drove to Bozeman through snow and rain over Pipestone Pass in the Continental Divide, but the airport was closed in by the time they arrived.

The Vice President, fretting over his interrupted schedule, released his Cheyenne speech as a statement. He planned to resume his trip by air to Salt Lake City, Utah, if weather precluded his speaking in Cheyenne tonight.

CRITICIZES SENATOR MURRAY

Before leaving Butte, Mr. Nixon criticized Democratic Senator JAMES E. MURRAY for using a photograph of himself and President Eisenhower in his campaign. "No Member of the Senate," Mr. Nixon said, "had a worse record in opposing the President than the senior Senator from Montana."

The Nixon forces made no secret of their desire to start a fight with the Democrats over the communism-in-Government issue. Mr. Nixon bore down hard on this theme in his Butte speech last night when he charged that Communists were determined to infiltrate the Democratic Party to control its policies. He amplified the attack today.

"It is time to talk bluntly and frankly about the most sinister development of this campaign to date," Mr. Nixon said.

"The Communist Party has agreed enthusiastically with Americans for Democratic Action in the latter's position on four major points. These are:

"1. Calling for the recognition of Communist China just before the Korean war.
"2. Attacking the Eisenhower security program.

"3. Calling for the abolition of the committee which brought out the evidence which convicted Alger Hiss. [This was the House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which Mr. Nixon was a member in 1949.]

"4. Constant sniping at J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The Vice President said the majority of Democrats and Republicans were loyal Americans. He centered his attack on the Democrats associated with the ADA, and said other members of the Democratic Party should repudiate this group. Continuing his attack, he declared:

"The Communists know that the Democratic National chairman, Stephen A. Mitchell, has told the American people that a Democratic 84th Congress would go back to the Truman policies. These are the policies which meant:

"1. The Acheson foreign policy, so weak and inconsistent that it led to the loss of 600 million persons to the Communists in 7 years, and to the Korean war.

"2. The Truman 'red herring' attitude under which the previous administration tried unsuccessfully to shield Alger Hiss and to cover up the treachery of Harry Dexter White.

"3. The Truman so-called 'loyalty order,' under which individuals with clear Communist records in their files were retained in Government jobs and promoted rather than being fired.

"4. The Truman administration's policy of refusing to cooperate with J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, and in consistently pigeon-holing and failing to act on FBI reports on Communists, and other security risks.

[From the New York Times of October 25, 1954]

NIXON CRITICIZES CONDON'S RECORD—CALLS ON CALIFORNIA LEGISLATOR TO CLEAR HIMSELF ON RED CHARGES OR QUIT RACE

(By William R. Conklin)

LAS VEGAS, NEV., October 24.—Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON today called upon Representative Robert L. Condon, Democratic nominee for Congress from California's sixth district, to clear himself of security charges or to resign as a candidate.

Mr. NIXON, a Californian, made his demand in Salt Lake City, Utah, en route here from Bozeman, Mont. Low ceilings lifted sufficiently this morning to permit continuation of the Nixon campaign trip after an all-night grounding in Bozeman.

The Vice President went to church twice today. In Bozeman he attended the 8 a. m. mass in Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church. At Salt Lake City he visited the 10,000-seat Mormon Tabernacle with Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture and 1 of the 12 apostles of the Mormon Church, where he heard Mr. Benson's 20-year-old daughter Barbara sing a 10-minute hymn. His party then left in a rainstorm for Las Vegas.

During this no campaigning Sunday, the Vice President found time to work for the reelection of Representative WILLIAM A. DAWSON, Republican, in Utah's Second Congressional District and Dr. H. A. Dixon, first district candidate who replaced Representative Douglas R. Stringfellow last Monday. Representative Stringfellow resigned after confessing that his tale of war heroism was a hoax.

Mr. NIXON also criticized Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic Presidential nominee, for dismissing serious charges against the Democrats with quips; predicted the election of CLIFFORD P. CASE as a Republican Senator from New Jersey, expressed his backing for the upper Colorado River power and irrigation project; defended the United Nations against critics and praised the recent western defense agreement as the best news for the United States since World War II.

He extended his campaign trip to add a stop at Cheyenne, Wyo., at noon on Monday, Nov. 1. He had been scheduled to speak at two other places in Wyoming yesterday, but bad flying weather washed out these engagements.

Mr. NIXON plans to fly to Cheyenne from Seattle, with the possibility of a Monday night speech in Sioux City, Iowa.

CONDON BANNING CITED

In his statement on Representative Condon, Mr. NIXON said:

"Mr. Condon's participation in Communist activities has been so extensive that he was banned by the Atomic Energy Commission from witnessing secret atomic tests. He is the only member of Congress against whom such action was taken. His record was so bad that even the Democratic National Chairman, Stephen A. Mitchell, called unsuccessfully for his defeat in the Democratic primaries last spring.

"Though Mr. Condon has not cleared his record since the charges were made, all the California State Democratic organizations are solidly supporting him and the Democratic National Committee is not seeking his defeat. Mr. Condon should either clear himself of these charges or resign from the ticket.

"If he does not resign, Mr. Mitchell and the California State Democratic Committee should force his resignation * * *"

Turning his fire on Mr. Stevenson, Mr. NIXON objected to the Stevenson characterization of the Vice President as "McCarthy

with a white collar." Mr. Stevenson made that statement in Milwaukee Friday night.

"I resent his typically snide and snobbish innuendo toward the millions of Americans who work in our shops and factories," Mr. NIXON said. "The working people have a much keener and clearer understanding of the threat of communism at home than Mr. Stevenson has displayed during his public career."

"Mr. Stevenson not only testified for Alger Hiss, but he has never made a forthright statement deploring the terrible damage that Hiss and others like him did to America because of the protection and comfort they received from the Truman Administration and its predecessor."

In Nevada, at a Las Vegas press conference, Mr. NIXON urged the election of Ernest Brown, Republican Senate nominee, and of Clifton Young, nominee for Representative at Large.

The Vice President's campaign this week takes him to Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, and possibly Iowa.

[From the New York Times of October 26, 1954]

NIXON CONNECTS FIVE IN WEST TO LEFT—VICE PRESIDENT, PRESSING RED ISSUE, ATTACKS DEMOCRATS RUNNING FOR SENATE

(By William R. Conklin)

POCATELLO, IDAHO, October 25.—Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON slashed directly today at the issue of communism in Government by naming five Democratic candidates for the Senate in Western States as members of the left wing of their party.

As he opened the final week of his national drive to elect Republicans to both Houses, Mr. NIXON stressed this issue as paramount in the 1954 campaign.

The decision to hammer at it between now and November 2 was made despite some belief in the Republican high command that communism at home should be soft pedaled. Proponents of this view contended that employment and other domestic matters should be emphasized instead.

In a breakfast-through-dinner day of campaigning, the Vice President emphasized the administration's opposition to communism. He began with a breakfast talk to 400 in the Silver Slipper Cafe at Las Vegas, Nev. At a theater in Phoenix he bore down on this once more, with direct attacks on Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic national chairman; Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 presidential candidate, and former President Truman. A crowd estimated at 2,100 heard the attacks.

Mr. Nixon named John Carroll in Colorado, Richard L. Neuberger in Oregon, Joseph C. O'Mahoney in Wyoming, former Senator Glen H. Taylor in Idaho, and Samuel W. Yorty in California as all from the left wing of their party.

ANSWERS JOHNSON CHARGE

In a speech tonight at the Pocatello High School, Mr. NIXON answered statements by Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON, of Texas, Senate minority leader, that conservatives would shape United States policy if the Republicans won. The rally was attended by an estimated 2,200.

"Let us get down to actual names and cases on just what kind of a Congress an 84th anti-Eisenhower Congress would be," the Vice President said.

"Any gains the Democrats might make must inevitably come from their Americans for Democratic Action left wing, and not from those who represent more moderate views. If the Democrats win control of Congress, it will give a tremendous boost to the left-wing elements.

"Those who are calling for an anti-Eisenhower Congress are not moderates, but men like Mr. Truman, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Mitchell, recognized leaders of the ADA left wing of the party. Mr. Mitchell has

admitted that a Democratic 84th Congress would go back to the repudiated policies of the Truman administration.

"In five Western States we can see the national picture in capsule form. In Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho and California, the Democrats are hoping to elect new men to the Senate. Their candidates, Messrs. Carroll, Neuberger, O'Mahoney, Taylor, and Yorty are all from the left wing of their party.

"These men are typical of the Democratic candidates in States where the Democrats must pick up seats to control the Congress. A Democratic victory will mean a sharp turn to the left, back down the road to socialism."

The 5 western Democratic candidates for the Senate share 3 factors, the Vice President said. He listed these as follows:

1. They have the enthusiastic support of the ADA left wing elements.

2. In varying degrees, they all are sincerely but enthusiastically dedicated to the Socialist left wing policies of the ADA and the Truman administration.

3. Their political and economic philosophy is poles apart from that of President Eisenhower and they inevitably will oppose major parts of his program.

"There is no State in the Union in which the choice is more clear-cut than here in Idaho, Mr. NIXON said.

In Phoenix, Ariz., at noon, Mr. NIXON said the Truman Democrats were doing everything they could to "hamper, hamstring and kill" the Eisenhower security program.

[From the New York Times of October 27, 1954]

NIXON IN OREGON HEARS GOP GAINS—SPEAKS FIVE TIMES FOR CONDON—SCORES TAYLOR IN IDAHO FOR STRINGFELLOW ATTACK

(By William R. Conklin)

PORTLAND, OREG., October 26.—Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON today made five speeches in this State for Senator Guy Condon and the Republican candidates for Congress.

Jess J. Gard, Republican national committeeman from Oregon, told the Vice President that Senator Condon now was showing a slight gain over RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, Democrat-Liberal supported by both the CIO and AFL here.

Mr. NIXON faced his largest audience in this swing when 10,500 gathered to hear him at noon in the Oregon State College Coliseum. Republicans came from 100 and 150 miles away, and afternoon classes were dismissed for the college students. The college crowd, a whistling, applauding audience, included about 80 percent of the 5,400 in the student body and 1,500 faculty members. The college band in orange and black uniforms played California Here I Come as Mr. NIXON entered.

The crowd remained standing and applauding for several minutes before he spoke.

AIMS ATTACK AT TAYLOR

In Portland tonight the Vice President drew 1,200 in the Masonic Temple. Smaller gatherings heard him at the Legion hall at Corvallis, Congregation Beth Israel and the Swedish Society of Portland. Extensive local radio and television coverage accompanied his campaigning.

Before leaving Idaho this morning, Mr. NIXON delivered a parting slap to ex-Senator Glen H. Taylor, Democrat, opposing Senator HENRY DWORSHAK.

The Vice President said Mr. Taylor had made a vicious attack on Representative Douglas R. Stringfellow, of Utah, who resigned last week after confessing a hoax on his war record.

"It does not sound well from a man with no service record to criticize a man paralyzed for life from war service," the Vice President said, referring to Mr. Stringfellow's having been wounded in actual combat.

"Since Mr. Taylor has gone outside his own State to make this attack," Mr. Nixon went on, "I challenge him to say whether Representative Robert Condon should get off the Democratic ticket for Congress in California's Sixth District. * * * Mr. Taylor is dedicated to a political philosophy directly opposite to that of the people of Idaho, who voted 2 to 1 for Ike in 1952."

Mr. Nixon based his attack on Representative Condon on a report dated March 13, 1953, which was sent to all naval commanders by Adm. Carl Espe, Director of Naval Intelligence.

At a Portland press conference Mr. Nixon called on Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic national chairman, to disavow Representative Condon as a Democratic candidate for Congress.

NIXON CITES FBI REPORT

In an airport interview here tonight Mr. Nixon followed up his statements on Mr. Condon with these comments:

"Representative Condon has been barred both by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Navy from access to classified information. The ban is still in existence and he is the only Member of the House and Senate against whom such action has been taken.

"The Navy Department and the AEC were acting on similar information. Mr. Condon has not requested a security clearance from the Navy. This clearance has not been given and will not be given."

"A report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was the information on which both agencies acted."

Mr. Condon, he said, had a long record of participation in 20 Communist-front organizations. Mr. Nixon added that his information indicated that Mr. Condon had been a Communist Party member.

"Also," Mr. Nixon declared, "and I mention this because of the security angle, his criminal record includes seven arrests for intoxication. The Navy Department has more installations in California than in any other area of the United States.

"These include the Mare Island Navy Yard and other installations. As a Member of Congress, Mr. Condon has close relations with Navy personnel in his area. Before he entered Congress he was a member of the California House of Representatives.

"This is the same information on which Mr. Mitchell called for Mr. Condon's defeat in the California primary. Now all Democratic organizations in that State are supporting Condon."

Discussing international communism, Mr. Nixon told his Masonic Temple audience that a vote for a pro-Eisenhower Congress was a vote for peace. A vote for an anti-Eisenhower Congress, he added, "will be a vote to return to the Truman-Acheson policies which did such terrible damage to America in the 7 years after World War II.

"The test of success of a nation's foreign policy is whether it results in war or peace," he contended. "The Truman-Acheson policies result in war and the Eisenhower-Dulles policy has resulted in peace."

Mr. Nixon plans to arrive at San Francisco tomorrow and to campaign in California 2 days.

[From the New York Times of October 28, 1954]

NIXON ASKS RIVALS REPUDIATE CONDON—HAMMERS AT REPRESENTATIVE AS SECURITY RISK IN HIS CAMPAIGN IN CALIFORNIA

(By William R. Conklin)

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., October 27.—Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON stepped up his dubious security risk campaign against Representative Richard L. Condon, California Democrat, today as he began 3 days of campaigning in his native State.

In stressing his doubts about Mr. Condon's security status, Mr. Nixon said he ex-

pected Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic National Chairman, to repudiate the Democratic Representative as a candidate. As another effect he expects to force Representative Samuel W. Yorty, Democratic senatorial nominee, to take a definite stand on the Condon issue. Both moves, he feels, will help elect Republicans in California's 30-Member House delegation, which now has 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

In San Diego tonight before the Navy League Mr. Nixon stressed national defense and security. His third issue of the day was domestic employment, which he said was improving consistently. He stressed an expanding economy before more than 6,000 who gathered on a sun-drenched field at noon in Long Beach.

On Mr. Condon, the Vice President said he was not using any report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said the derogatory information on pro-Communist activity by Mr. Condon was the basis on which the Atomic Energy Commission and the Navy Department had barred the Californian from access to classified data. He said he assumed this information was known to the FBI, adding that much of it had previously been published.

DENIES USING FBI DATA

At stops throughout the day, Mr. NIXON was questioned whether he was using FBI reports in a political campaign.

"I cannot say that I have any FBI files in my possession," he said. "When I listed 12 security cases last week without using names, I used no FBI files. I disclosed general information about these cases.

"I have never used an FBI file since I have been in Congress, and that goes back to 1946. I do not see the files. I have no opportunity to read them.

"I do state categorically that Mr. Condon has been barred from classified data both by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Navy Department. This is the only case in history where such action was taken against a Member of the House or Senate. I know the ban still stands, because I checked it with both agencies within the last two days."

CITES MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

"The barring is done by both agencies on the basis of FBI files, which contain information concerning Condon's participation in Communist activities, a participation so extensive that he is considered a security risk."

On Mr. Condon as a security risk, Mr. Nixon said in part:

"This is important from the standpoint of his own district, because there is perhaps no district in the country in which there are more military installations than his. It means that clearly apart from any ideological questions, he simply cannot adequately represent his district because of his past record.

"But the issue is much bigger than his own district. This has become a State and national issue. It is incredible that a great political party would lend its support to a man who is designated a security risk by two agencies of the Government on the basis of FBI reports. This is the same blindness and ignorance we saw in the old Truman red herring days.

"Failure to repudiate Mr. Condon will be an indication of what the American people can expect if the kind of Congress demanded by the left wing ADA—that's Americans for Democratic Action—elements of the Democratic Party is elected."

[From the New York Times of October 29, 1954]

STEVENSON TARGET OF NIXON ON REDS—VICE PRESIDENT ASSERTS RIVAL IS UNCONSCIOUSLY SPREADING COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

(By William R. Conklin)

PASADENA, CALIF., October 28.—Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON today charged Adlai

E. Stevenson with unconsciously spreading Communist propaganda.

In a noon speech to 500 persons at the Beverly Hills City Hall, Mr. Nixon said:

"Mr. Stevenson, skipping and quipping his way around the country has said 'all around the world American prestige has suffered and the initiative is in Communist hands. Our situation since the war has never been more precarious or our influence lower.'

"Just yesterday he said that the Eisenhower administration has shown 'mismanagement amounting to genius,' in foreign policy. And there was 'no peace in Korea.'

"In addition, Mr. Stevenson has been guilty, probably without being aware that he was doing so, of spreading pro-Communist propaganda as he has attacked with violent fury the economic system of the United States and has praised the Soviet economy.

STEVENSON IS QUOTED

"He said recently: 'While the American economy has been shrinking, the Soviet economy has been growing fast, which is one of the most important facts in the world situation. In the long view it is probably a more important fact than the development of Soviet military power.'

"Whatever Mr. Stevenson's purpose may be, such statements of praise for the Soviet economy do the cause of the free world great damage. His dislike for our own economic system is his own business, but when he links such criticism with praise of the rapid growth of the Soviet economy he is performing a grave disservice to us and to the rest of the free world."

Earlier Mr. Nixon insisted that Republicans would win both Houses of Congress on November 2.

In a speech tonight in the South Pasadena High School auditorium Mr. Nixon said Democrats were swinging behind President Eisenhower's appeal for a Republican-controlled Congress.

Through a long day of campaigning in the Los Angeles area, Mr. Nixon spoke at two breakfast meetings in the Hotel Ambassador here.

THE BASIC ISSUE

To both groups, Mr. Nixon emphasized that the basic issue in 1954 was the 1952 issue of the Eisenhower administration against the Truman-Stevenson socialistic policies.

In his statement on major trends in the congressional elections Mr. Nixon said: "I have noted with interest the reports concerning the poll taken by Newsweek Magazine of 50 leading Washington columnists and political reporters who have been covering the campaign in the field.

"Memories are short, but in 1952 a majority of this same group of writers predicted that Mr. Stevenson would beat Mr. Eisenhower, and that the Democrats would win the House and the Democrats would win the Senate. They were wrong on all three counts in 1952."

The Vice President told his audience here that his tour of 6 Western States in the last 2 weeks had convinced him that "ever-increasing numbers of Democrats are deciding to support President Eisenhower by voting for a Congress controlled by members of his own party."

The Vice President will campaign tomorrow in the Los Angeles area, and will remain overnight in San Mateo, Calif.

Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. President, to show how far the smear campaign against Vice President Nixon has gone, I read in many of the newspapers of the country last week, varying statements as to the backing of the Vice President by the President of the United States.

It was surprising to see the unanimous opinion of the United States press that

Eisenhower backed NIXON. I read from the New York Herald Tribune:

Eisenhower speaks up for NIXON.

I read from the Baltimore Sun:

Eisenhower backs NIXON campaigning.

I read from the Washington Post and Times Herald, which is not a paper particularly friendly to several of us:

Eisenhower defends actions of NIXON, under fire for alleged smear tactics.

I read from the Chicago Tribune:

NIXON smear charges denied by Eisenhower.

I have commentaries from the leading columnists of the country, which bear out the wire version of what the President said; but the New York Times, one of the great influential papers of this country, published this:

President backs NIXON and critics. The President declined to take either Mr. NIXON's side or the side of those Democrats who had been denouncing the Vice President.

Mr. President, it was not in my fiber to remain silent in the face of that obvious discrepancy by a great newspaper. Therefore, I addressed a letter to the editor on January 14, 1955. I had high hope the letter might appear in the Letters to the Editor column. I have not read today's New York Times. It might be in today's issue, but it was not in the issues of yesterday, the day before, or the day before that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, my letter to the New York Times, together with photostatic copies of headlines in other newspapers, lead articles of other newspapers, a photostatic copy of the United Press tape of the meeting referred to and several newspaper headlines.

There being no objection, the letter and other documents were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 14, 1955.

The EDITOR,

*New York Times, Times Building,
New York City.*

DEAR SIR: Flying back from Omaha, Nebr., yesterday, I read the page 1 New York Times account by William S. White of President Eisenhower's remarks at his press conference on the day before (Wednesday, January 12). I was startled at the headline, which declared "President Backs Nixon and Critics," but even more startled at the content of the story.

"The President declined to take either Mr. NIXON's side or the side of those Democrats who * * * had been denouncing the Vice President," the Times story by William S. White read. "In expressing confidence in the honor of both Mr. NIXON and his Democratic detractors," etc.

Knowing Mr. White to be an honorable and usually accurate reporter, I immediately turned to page 14 to read the transcript of the President's press conference.

I was astounded to discover, upon careful reading, that the New York Times story seemed to go far afield from the import of what the President said in the transcript, in fact, it was at complete odds with what he said.

To me, it was perfectly clear that the President was wholeheartedly supporting Vice President NIXON, pointing out that while "the Vice President had talked about certain individual cases and the way they had been handled administratively," Mr. NIXON had only questioned some Democrats' "good judg-

ment but never loyalty." The President added that he admired Mr. NIXON.

I could find nothing in the transcript which indicated that he admired Mr. NIXON's detractors, neither could I discover where the President had discussed the "honor" of Mr. NIXON's detractors, yet the front page Times story attributed this to him."

What the President did do was make clear that neither he nor NIXON were impugning anyone's loyalty.

To me, loyalty and honor are two different things. A man may be perfectly loyal to his country but dishonorable in other ways.

Inasmuch as Mr. William S. White was at the conference and I wasn't, I purchased some other newspapers upon my return to Washington.

Knowing that the New York Times takes both the Associated Press and the United Press, and their accounts were available to your editors, I first sought to discover what their reporters had written.

Associated Press: "President Eisenhower defended Vice President NIXON today against Democrat criticism of NIXON's campaign tactics, with the suggestion that words taken out of context lie back of the complaints * * *"

United Press: "President Eisenhower strongly defended Vice President NIXON today * * * He fired back at the questioner a stern-voiced inquiry as to whether the reporter was basing his question on actual reading of NIXON's campaign speeches."

Next, I turned to the byline stories of the correspondents for several major newspapers. Here is what I found:

New York Herald Tribune (by Robert J. Donovan): "President Eisenhower today defended Vice President RICHARD NIXON."

Baltimore Sun (by Gerald Griffin): "President Eisenhower warmly defended Vice President Nixon today."

Washington Post and Times Herald (by Edward T. Follard): "President Eisenhower yesterday championed Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON."

Chicago Tribune (by Walter Trohan): "President Eisenhower today strongly defended Vice President Nixon."

Chicago Sun-Times (by Carleton Kent): "He warmly defended Vice President Nixon against Democratic complaints."

The political complexion of the above newspapers is about 50-50 as far as support of either political party is concerned and the correspondents who wrote the stories are all reputable newspapermen. Yet we find them all at complete variance with the New York Times account. Such phrases as "warmly defended," "strongly defended," "championed," "firing back," and "stern-voiced" are in complete contradiction to the Times story that the "President declined to take Mr. NIXON's side or the side of his detractors."

Knowing your correspondent, Bill White, as I do, it is difficult for me to believe that he heard the President correctly, or, failing that, had access to the transcript which the New York Times itself printed. Inasmuch as the editors of the New York Times did not see fit to correct the conflict between the story on page 1 and the transcript on page 14, could it be that New York Times "editorial" policy dictated the nature of the front page account?

I would appreciate it greatly if you would print my letter in full and provide your answer at the end.

Sincerely,

BARRY GOLDWATER,
Member, United States Senate,
from Arizona.

Press coverage of Eisenhower's NIXON statement:

1. New York Times—"President Backs Nixon and Critics" (by Bill White): "The President declined to take either Mr. NIXON's side or the side of those Democrats who

* * * had been denouncing the Vice President * * *. In expressing confidence in the honor of both Mr. NIXON and his Democratic detractors, the President fended off all questions about * * * 1956."

(Actually, the President defended the loyalty and patriotism of both.)

2. New York Herald Tribune—"Eisenhower Speaks Up for Nixon—Defends Him On 'Smear' Charge" (by Bob Donovan): "President Eisenhower today defended Vice President NIXON. * * * The President said * * * that he admired Mr. NIXON, that he found him loyal and patriotic * * * His defense of the Vice President came as four members of the Republican National Committee * * * issued a statement * * * praising Mr. NIXON."

3. Baltimore Sun—"Eisenhower backs Nixon Campaigning—Denies Vice President Slandered Democratic Party" (by Gerald Griffin): "President Eisenhower warmly defended Vice President Nixon today * * * The President's defense * * * dealt with the question of whether NIXON * * * 'smeared' the Democratic Party. * * * The President declared his support of NIXON."

4. Washington Post and Times Herald—"Admires Vice President—Eisenhower defends actions of Nixon, under fire for alleged smear tactics" (by Ed Follard): "President Eisenhower yesterday championed Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON. * * * When a reporter asked * * * about * * * NIXON (the President) showed a flash of annoyance. * * * He said he admired NIXON."

5. Chicago Tribune—"NIXON 'smear' charges denied by Eisenhower" (by Walter Trohan): "President Eisenhower today strongly defended Vice President NIXON. * * * The President said that NIXON is loyal and patriotic. Mr. Eisenhower added that he admires NIXON * * * The President praised Nixon for his role in the campaign."

7. Washington Evening Star—"Eisenhower defends NIXON—says Democrats are patriotic" (no byline): "President Eisenhower today defended Vice President Nixon and Mr. NIXON's campaign. * * * He said he believed in the loyalty and patriotism of the Vice President."

8. United Press—"President Eisenhower strongly defended Vice President Nixon today. * * * Mr. Eisenhower said NIXON is loyal and patriotic and that he admires him * * * (and that) he was sure NIXON had never challenged the loyalty of the entire Democratic Party. * * * He fired back at the questioner (Merriman Smith) a stern-voiced inquiry as to whether the reporter was basing his question on actual reading of NIXON's campaign speeches."

9. Associated Press: "President Eisenhower defended Vice President Nixon today against Democrat criticism of NIXON's campaign tactics, with the suggestion that words taken out of context lie back of the complaints."

10. International News Service: "The President also made these points: (1) Staunchly defended Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON against Democrat charges that he used smear tactics. * * * He declared emphatically that he certainly believes in the loyalty and patriotism of NIXON and added that he admires the Vice President."

11. Chicago Sun-Times (by Carleton Kent): "There were these other highlights. * * * (1) He warmly defended Vice President Nixon against Democratic complaints. * * * Mr. Eisenhower said he had confidence in NIXON's loyalty and patriotism, and admired him."

COMMENTARY

1. David Lawrence: "The President answered firmly and courageously. * * * The President asked one of the reporters if he was inquiring about Mr. NIXON's speeches on the supposition that the Vice President had said what his critics claimed or on the basis of what Mr. NIXON really did say. * * * Mr. Eisenhower thereupon said he

would give a few facts himself. * * * The President said no such sweeping condemnation of any major party had been made by Mr. NIXON. * * * Mr. NIXON, the President said, had questioned good judgment and never loyalty. * * * By coming out flatly and demanding that the accusers of Mr. NIXON give chapter and verse to support their criticism, the President is well advised. * * * The President is acting more like the leader of his party, and it is a healthy sign."

2. Fletcher Knebel: "He defends Vice President NIXON's campaign tactics. But Democrats will never let up on Nixon—not until they get up the courage to take on Eisenhower."

3. Tom Stokes: "It was a straddling, middle-of-the-road gesture typical of the President. * * * He expressed his confidence in his Vice President's loyalty and patriotism, and at the same time gave a similar vote of confidence to the Democratic Party's loyalty and patriotism."

4. Charles Lucey: "The President yesterday refused to buckle on his support of the Californian. * * * He said he believed in the loyalty and patriotism of DICK NIXON and admires him."

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, as I said at the outset, my research into this question has convinced me that we have the strange situation of the pot trying to call the kettle black, and there are people who live in glass houses throwing stones with the hope that they will not shatter their own windows.

I think one of the most pertinent writings that has been published on this question appeared in the Washington Star of recent date. I do not happen to have the date, but it was a few days ago. Before I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial included as a part of my remarks, I wish to read from it, because I think the man who wrote the editorial has caught the whole import of this smear campaign.

I now read a portion of the editorial:

It is not enough, however, to be able to recognize a political smear when it emanates from Mr. NIXON. It is also desirable to be able to recognize political comments which do not come within the definition of a smear. And perhaps a good way to do this is to list a few of them.

Thus, it was not a smear when Harry Truman charged in the 1952 campaign that Mr. NIXON had paid with his votes in Congress for the \$18,000 expense account he accepted from California supporters.

It was not a smear when, on the eve of the 1952 election, the Democrat, official organ of the party, falsely and by innuendo attacked the integrity of Mr. NIXON's mother, father, and brother. And since this was not a smear, no responsible Democratic leader can be linked to the attack merely because no one of them saw fit to repudiate it.

It was not a smear when Mr. Butler's predecessor, Stephen Mitchell, accused President Eisenhower in March of 1954 of having made "an unholy political alliance with Senator McCARTHY for the purpose of the next election."

And, of course, it was not a smear when Mr. Mitchell, in one of his blasts at the Dixon-Yates contract, implied that the President was trying to steer some easy money toward his golfing friend, Bobby Jones.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"CHAMBER OF SMEARS"

The Democrats, with an impressive show of righteous indignation, have put together what National Chairman Paul Butler calls a "chamber of smears." The purpose is to prove that Vice President NIXON, despite his disclaimers, really did smear the Democrats during the recent campaign, and that the President, by praising Mr. NIXON's efforts, has become a party to these smear tactics.

One might just as well concede, at the outset, that some of Mr. NIXON's comments, as reported by the Democrats, have many of the distinguishing characteristics of the political smear. Only a truly rugged Republican individualist like Mr. NIXON would contend to the contrary.

It is not enough, however, to be able to recognize a political smear when it emanates from Mr. NIXON. It is also desirable to be able to recognize political comments which do not come within the definition of a smear. And perhaps a good way to do this is to list a few of them.

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And, of course, it was not a smear when Mr. Mitchell, in one of his blasts at the Dixon-Yates contract, implied that the President was trying to steer some easy money toward his golfing friend, Bobby Jones.

Why do not these observations and others like them come within the definition of a political smear? The answer is obvious: A political remark becomes a political smear only when expressed by a prominent member of the opposing political party; never when expressed by a prominent member of one's own political party.

Perhaps there are those who will not be satisfied with this explanation. If so, one can only suggest that they should receive Mr. Butler's current lamentations with the proverbial grain of salt.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of the Chair and to the attention of Senators who are present the fact that the writer of the editorial has caught the whole import of the question. It all depends on who is doing the smearing. If the Democrats are smearing the Republicans, what they say is the truth.

Mr. POTTER. That is liberalism.

Mr. GOLDWATER. That is liberalism. That is a good word for it. In the absence of a good definition, I accept the definition of the Senator from Michigan. When the Republican Party makes statements against the Democratic Party in a campaign, the downtown office of the Democratic Party sees fit to tear out with its red fire engine and all the other engines, and try to vilify the President of the United States; and it will stop at nothing.

Let us see how righteous and holy and pious the Democratic campaign was. By the way, this was not the last campaign; it was the one in 1950. This was a very common approach. It was used over and over again:

Ten out of thirteen. It is common editorial knowledge that Congressman Marcantonio is believed to be Russia's voice in our present Congress. Do you know that on bills for Korean aid, military assistance, and economic cooperation, your present Congressman voted exactly like Marcantonio 10 times in 13?

This advertisement was run by the party which does not like Vice President NIXON to use the terms "leftwingers," "Socialists," "liberals"—all truthful definitions and descriptions.

It goes on:

It's time for a change. Vote for Blackmore for Congress in the 13th District. For proper representation in Congress, get more with Blackmore.

Such campaign tactics were used against Representative Weichel, of the 13th District in Ohio. That kind of campaign tactic was used by the party which now cries from the housetops that its honor is besmirched. Its honor is not besmirched. I think the Democratic Party still has a chance to worm its leadership away from the ADA and the leftwing, and restore itself to the rightful dignity of a major party of this country, when it may act unanimously on basic political concepts which once ruled that party.

I wish to read from the remarks of Representative HOSMER which were printed in the RECORD several days ago, January 10:

They [the Democratic Party] could apologize for Harry Truman's charge that the Republican 80th Congress aided the power lobby in "crudely and wickedly cheating" the people; or for his charge that the House Un-American Activities Committee was "more un-American than the activities it is investigating"; or that "powerful forces" like those that created European fascism were "working through the Republican Party" to "undermine" American democracy; or for his comparison of "all this Republican talk about communism" with the anti-Catholic "whispering campaign" of 1928.

I read that from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 10, 1955.

I think I have dwelt sufficiently long on this subject, and I now wish to get back to my opening remarks, which the Senator from Louisiana misunderstood at first, but which I am sure he now understands, because he is very knowledgeable. I refer to the remarks of the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] when he stated that he hoped character assassination in political campaigns could end. Yes, I think we all hope that now. I imagine politicians from Washington on down had hoped they could go out to the people and not have their names besmirched, and not be referred to as persons who represent this class or that class, or persons who have an interest in certain foreign countries, or persons who are ruled by forces other than those motivated by a desire to do their best for their country.

Mr. President, it is difficult to conceive that the American people would elect to

office persons who were not patriotically dedicated to their work in any legislative body, whether it be the lowest or the highest; but if we are going to have this era of political companionship, this era of friendliness in our political arguments and campaigns, when both parties, so to speak, get in the same bed and agree never to fight each other again, then I think the Democratic Party may well start following the preachings of the junior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. President, to complete the record, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD several documents which I have prepared, including some newspaper criticism of Abraham Lincoln, selected favorable and unfavorable criticisms of George Washington, selected examples of criticisms of President Theodore Roosevelt and President U. S. Grant—selected examples of adverse criticism.

There being no objection, the documents were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOME NEWSPAPER CRITICISM OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(NOTE.—Headlines such as we know today, which summarize the main point in the news story, were almost unknown in Lincoln's time.)

"SPIRIT OF THE EVENING PRESS—THE NOMINATIONS

"When the Ethiopian can change his skin, and leopard his spots, then will the administration of Mr. Lincoln receive the support of the Nation. Thousands may support him for reasons good and bad, profitable and personal, general and special—but that a majority of the American people, respect the administration or its chief, we do not believe." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 4, 1864, p. 4, col. 4.)

"VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION—SOME OF THE REBELLIOUS ACTS OF LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

"The Times, which defends the President through thick and thin, is invited to answer, if it can, these stubborn facts:

"First. The issue of paper money.

"Second. The appointment of Congressmen to commands in the Army, at the same time retaining for them their seats in Congress.

"Third. The division of the State of Virginia.

"Fourth. The arbitrary arrests and imprisonment of American citizens.

"Fifth. The proclamation that one-tenth of the voters of any State can legally elect its officers and make its laws.

"Sixth. The suppression of the press by force of arms.

"Seventh. The interference with the ballot box, intimidating the people, and carrying elections by armed men.

"Eighth. The substitution of commissions for the courts at law.

"The following also may be put down as violations of the principles of the United States Government, as established by an active policy of over 80 years duration, by the Lincoln administration:

"First. Offering to abandon the right of privateering.

"Second. Declaring that confiscation [sic] of property shall extend beyond the life of the person attainted of treason, thus making treason work corruption of blood.

"Third. Its disposition to form entangling alliances with European powers, as shown in its intercourse with Russia, a nation of serfs; while, at the same time, it denounces any union with slaveholders, and carries on a war

of extermination against its own countrymen and brothers.

"Fourth. The total abandonment, in practice, of the Monroe Doctrine.

"Fifth. The delivery to the inquisitorial government of Spain of a refugee; without law, and in violation of the long cherished and defended right of asylum." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 6, 1864, p. 1, col. 5.)

[From Baltimore]

"THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—WHAT WILL BE DONE?"

"(Correspondence of the New York Express)

"BALTIMORE, June 5.—The Lincoln men, that is the men in the Lincoln green, begin to assemble—but all in the livery are not at heart Lincoln men. * * *

"In all probability, however, Mr. Lincoln will be put through by Wednesday. He brings an enormity of power there for a renomination—such as no Roman emperor even, ever had before—because no Roman, emperor like, ever devised the art of printing paper and of turning it into gold." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 6, 1864, p. 2, col. 7.)

"SPIRIT OF THE EVENING PRESS—THE PRESIDENT SOFT-HEARTED

"According to the Post (see the article copied into the Express from the Tribune on the President's use of the pardoning power): 'It is not easy to believe such charges true, for if they were, the President would have committed, in our opinion, a most serious offense against the public morals and the general welfare. The President is known to be a soft-hearted man; and when he pardoned an unlucky soldier who had fallen asleep on his post or exceeded his leave of absence or committed some other indiscretion of this kind, though men might differ in opinion as to the judiciousness of the President's interference, no one thought him seriously wrong, but if this softness of heart is extended to thieves and swindlers, convicted of violating solemn trusts and robbing the Government, then it becomes a serious matter, and Mr. Lincoln must expect not only severe public censure, but a strict congressional inquiry.'

"This is very mildly put, but the charges of the Tribune remain. We ask that they be read, and then the act of the President can be better understood. They are after all but specimen bricks in the great temple of swindlers from which the Nation is now suffering." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 6, 1864, p. 4, col. 4.)

"THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION

"Our correspondent brings down the proceedings of this body, by telegraph, to the latest moment. Thus far, there is no indication of anything like a serious difference of opinion or sentiment among the delegates, who, as everybody can see, are mere puppets, come together, to go through certain performances arranged, if not paid for, by the wire-pullers at Washington. The whole thing, so far as it claims to be a faithful exponent of bona fide public sentiment, is a hollow farce. It represents nothing and nobody, but Abraham Lincoln and his officeholders and officeseekers." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 8, 1864, p. 1, col. 1.)

"SPIRIT OF THE PRESS—WHAT IS SAID OF THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS

"* * * Our own views of Mr. Lincoln's fitness and qualities are unchanged. Of all the men who have filled the President's office, he is the least capable, manly, practical, or consistent; and just when the highest qualities of statesmanship are required, his friends from a pure party and selfish standpoint, have put him before the people for reelection. We know not what great calamity God has in store for this tired and suf-

fering Nation, but we pray most fervently that this new cup of sorrow may pass from it. Surely there must be thousands of men who support the administration because it is the administration, who do not endorse Mr. Lincoln's conduct and capacity." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 9, 1864, p. 2, cols. 5, 6.)

"SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

"Morgan's bold, and as yet unobstructed, raid into and through eastern Kentucky arrests attention. His troopers appear to be something more formidable than a mere guerrilla band. They are, in fact, a little army; and unless that army is soon checked, we fear it will gather strength as it goes. The administration 'policy' in Kentucky just now seems to be such as absolutely to give 'aid and comfort' to the enemy rather than to deal him damaging blows." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 10, 1864, p. 2, col. 5.)

"WHAT OLD ABE SAYS HE WOULD LIKE TO DIE OF (From the Times)

"Old Abe's choice: A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln on Friday that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. 'Well,' said the President, 'I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particular, but if he had got to die that was precisely the disease he would like to die of.'

"Very well said, but who believes Mr. Lincoln meant what he said? We remember what he said in his inaugural, both of his want of power under the Constitution and of his own want of purpose, to do certain things. We remember, too, what he said of the 'Pope's bull against the comet.' It is easy to talk, and Old Abe, as the Times calls him, understands the trick of humbug well." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 13, 1864, p. 2, col. 6.)

"SPIRIT OF THE PRESS—STATES CANNOT BE ABOLISHED

"* * * It is impossible for conservative men, who honor the Constitution, who love the Union, who respect the rights of the States and of citizens of the States, to support the administration in its daily innovations upon constitutional and personal liberty. The States still live. The States have committed no treason against the Federal Government. Individuals have, and they must suffer. Mr. Lincoln, by his proclamations, has effected nothing good for white men or black men, and still less has he produced any good by his general policy touching slavery, confiscation, or any other radical measures. Let not Mr. Lincoln's friends complain that the administration is opposed. They compel all who are for the Union, for the Constitution—which is the rock on which the Union rests—for State's rights, for civil law against military interference, to resist the usurpations of the Executive. Hence it is that the Republican Party is cut in twain. Hence it is also that so many conservative men oppose the administration." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 15, 1864, p. 2, cols. 5, 6.)

"SPIRIT OF THE PRESS—HOW THE WAR EFFECTS [SIC] COMMERCE

[After presenting some statistics:]

"We take no pleasure in these records of administration imbecility. We regret them deeply on account of the damage done to the country, to the Army and Navy, to the prestige of the country on sea and land, and to the disgrace and injury they bring upon us from other powers. Just as United States commerce declines, foreign commerce prospers. Surely nothing but bad management in Washington is responsible for most of this." (Source: New York Evening Express, June 21, 1864, p. 2, col. 5.)

SELECTED FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE CRITICISM OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

(NOTE.—Published criticism of George Washington is preponderantly favorable. Upon request, however, this compilation (including manuscript and photostat) is prepared with emphasis on unfavorable criticism.)

SELECTED FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE CRITICISM

I. General

(1) "A citizen, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." (Col. Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, Resolutions Adopted by the Congress on the Death of Washington, December 19, 1799. These were the concluding words of the resolution, which were written by Lee and introduced in the House of Representatives by John Marshall. They are often wrongly ascribed to Marshall because he read them and moved their adoption (Journal of the House of Representatives, 6th Cong., 1st sess., p. 45; Annals of Congress, 6th Cong., 1st sess., col. 204). Marshall in his Life of Washington (vol. 5, p. 765) quotes the resolutions, perhaps from memory, and erroneously gives the last clause as "first in the hearts of his fellow citizens." He states in a footnote that the resolutions were prepared by Lee. Burton Stevenson, *The Home Book of Quotations*, 1937, p. 2122.)

(2) "Washington is the clear upper sky." (Daniel Webster, Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, Fanuell Hall, Boston, Aug. 2, 1826. John Bartlett, *Familiar Quotations*, 1937, p. 340.)

(3) "Both his enemies and his friends bore evidence to his honesty. Jefferson said, 'his integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity of friendship or hatred being able to bias his decision. He was indeed in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man.' Pickering wrote that 'to the excellency of his virtues I am not disposed to set any limits. All his views were upright, all his actions just.' Hamilton asserted that 'the general is a very honest man,' and Tilghman spoke of him as 'the honestest man that I believe ever adorned human nature.'" (Paul Leicester Ford, *George Washington*, 1896, p. 310.)

(4) "A hero who cannot stand up under the clear light of truth without false props deserves to fall. But the truth makes Washington real and lovable as well as admirable." (Rupert Hughes, *George Washington*, 1926, p. 489.)

(5) "The character of Washington may want some of those poetical elements which dazzle and delight the multitude, but it possessed fewer inequalities, and a rarer union of virtues than perhaps ever fell to the lot of one man. Prudence, firmness, sagacity, moderation, an overruling judgment, an immovable justice, courage that never faltered, patience that never wearied, truth that disdained all artifice, magnanimity without alloy. It seems as if Providence had endowed him in a preeminent degree with the qualities requisite to fit him for the high destiny he was called upon to fulfill, to conduct a momentous revolution which was to form an era in the history of the world, and to inaugurate a new and untried government, which, to use his own words, was to lay the foundation for the enjoyment of much purer civil liberty, and greater public happiness, than have hitherto been the portion of mankind."

"The fame of Washington stands apart from every other in history; shining with a truer luster and a more benignant glory. With us his memory remains a national property, where all sympathies throughout our widely extended and diversified empire meet in unison. Under all dissensions and amid all the storms of party, his precepts and example speak to us from the grave with a

paternal appeal; and his name, by all revered, forms a universal tie of brotherhood, a watchword of our Union.

"It will be the duty of the historian and the sage of all nations," writes an eminent British statesman (Lord Brougham), 'to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue, he derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.'" (Washington Irving, *Life of George Washington*, 1857, vol. 8, pp. 124-125.)

(6) "George Washington stands in the history of our Republic as the great leader who made its founding possible through his military generalship in the Revolutionary War. He stands in our history as a great leader, who after independence has been won, helped shape our present form of government as a member of the constitutional convention. He stands in our history as a great leader who, at the call of the people of the young Nation, became our first President and as such gave meaning and direction to our form of government." (Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN, address delivered on February 22, 1941. Extension of remarks of Hon. Charles W. Tobey in the Senate of the United States, *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*, vol. 87, pt. 10, p. A801.)

(7) "I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly; and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these:

"His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in readjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern.

"Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally high toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath.

"In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback.

"Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas, nor

fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors.

"On the whole his character, was in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit, of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence, of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil, and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example." (Thomas Jefferson, letter dated at Monticello, January 2, 1814, and written to Dr. Walter Jones, *New York Times Magazine*, Feb. 19, 1932, p. 5.)

II. Relative to private life

(1) "It has been said of George Washington, 'God left him childless that he might be father of his country.' The homelife of this extraordinary man, like so many other phases of his distinguished career, stands out with glowing radiance across the decades as an example to the Nation he inaugurated and started on its way to greatness.

"Washington's homelife," says one historian, 'shows him as a lover of the fireside, a domestic-minded householder, a man careful of his property, but generous with his servants; a devoted husband, a father whose loving kindness was no less than the relationship was not of blood, a man who loved the outdoors, the earth, the growing grain, the wild game; a hospitable man who offered the best he had in happiness that there were many who enjoyed breaking bread with him, a man to whom church and divine worship were a part of life. His home was refuge and a haven of peace and joy. He left it with regret, he returned to it as to a heaven on earth.'" (H. L. Rogers, *Washington as Home Lover and Host*, *Washington Star Bicentennial Magazine*, Feb. 21, 1932, p. 22.)

(2) "His affections overflowed toward his own and his wife's relatives; toward the members of his military family in camp and the Mount Vernon household in times of peace.

"Washington had weaknesses; but they were not of a kind to subtract from his character. None of the tales whispered about him has any foundation in fact; and the facts of his life are patent. From the days of the Revolution spurious letters purporting to have been written by him have been published; but the fraud has been exposed quickly. He has suffered from the implied reproach of having been thrifty in money matters. So he was, else he could not have given his services freely to the Nation. His friends and admirers never were called upon to extricate him from harassing debt. Yet no needy person was ever turned from his door either by himself or by his agents." (Charles Moore, *The Family Life of George Washington*, 1926, preface, p. v-vi.)

III. Relative to military leadership

(1) "Had he [Washington] died at the close of the Revolution, with his military achievements standing alone in bold relief, he would today be honored as one of the

world's greatest captains, as he is honored as one of the world's statesmen. He was bolder than Alexander, more crafty than Hannibal, wiser than Caesar, more prudent than Gustavus Adolphus, more resourceful than Frederick, more sagacious than Napoleon, and more successful than Scipio, and his star will not pale by the side of theirs." (Col. Samuel C. Vestal, United States Army; quoted by William A. Millen in *George Washington as a Soldier*, Washington Star Bicentennial Magazine, February 21, 1932, p. 20.)

(2) "During the Revolution George Washington showed great and unusual aptitude as a strategist—one who utilizes his military forces and resources so as to secure from a successful combat the greatest possible results and to make a defeat or a repulse render the least effective return to the enemy. But strategic judgment alone would not have secured ultimate success with an army so untrained of united action without his organizing gifts and his capacity for overcoming practical difficulties, his engineers' capacity for measuring physical obstacles, and completely thinking out each job before beginning it." (Lt. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, quoted by William A. Millen in *George Washington as a Soldier*, Washington Star Bicentennial Magazine, Feb. 21, 1932, p. 20.)

(3) "As commander in chief of the Continental Army, he took a ragged, ill-equipped force and made an army of it, and as a military tactician won the praise of Frederick the Great, Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Duke of Wellington. His military campaigns compare favorably with those of the greatest leaders in history.

"By his victories and the spirit which they infused into the despairing people Washington saved the Revolution in its darkest hour. There were still many anxious days before the final triumph, but the tide of American disasters had passed its lowest ebb. Von Moltke, the great modern German strategist, says, 'No finer movement was ever executed than the retreat across the Jerseys, the return across the Delaware a first time, and then a second, so as to draw out the enemy in a long, thin line.' Horace Walpole pronounced Washington's march through the British lines 'a prodigy of generalship.' In London the youthful Lafayette heard of Trenton and Princeton and hastened his preparations to sail for America.

"As a leader of men, Washington is without parallel in the history of our country." (Hon. Harry S. Truman, radio address relating to General Washington. Extension of remarks of Hon. Tom Connally, of Texas, in the Senate of the United States, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 87, pt. 10, p. A800.)

IV. Relative to Presidency

(1) "The prevailing weakness of most public men is to slop over. * * * G. Washington never sloped over." (Artemus Ward, Fourth of July oration; Burton Stevenson, *The Home Book of Quotations*, 1937, p. 2123.)

(2) "Pickering, who placed a low estimate on his military ability, said that, 'upon the whole, I have no hesitation in saying that General Washington's talents were much better adapted to the Presidency of the United States than to the command of their armies,' and this is probably true. The diplomatist Thronton said of the President, that if his 'circumspection is accompanied by discernment and penetration, as I am informed it is, and as I should be inclined to believe from the judicious choice he has generally made of persons to fill public stations, he possesses the two great requisites of a statesman, the faculty of concealing his own sentiments and of discovering those of other men.'" (Paul Leicester Ford, *George Washington*, 1896, p. 303.)

(3) "In a spirit of unity, under the leadership of Washington, the new Government was put in operation, and the legislative and

executive branches of the Government were launched under the Constitution with efficient cooperation. The statesmanship and profound knowledge and wisdom manifest in the framing of the Constitution was carried into the inauguration of the various functions of the new Government. No other man could have brought to this tremendous task the judgment that was required, with greater effect than Washington. It is not without justice that Washington throughout our history has been referred to as the Father of his Country." (Hon. Joseph Rosier, address to the Sons of the Revolution, extension of remarks in the Senate of the United States, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, pt. 8, p. A830.)

(4) "During his 8 years as President, he was alternately the idol and the abomination of the people; from being a man above party he was forced into partisanship, and with the wrong party. From being a rebel he became a conservative, an old-school aristocrat in a Republican Nation pushing on toward heights of democracy that were beyond him.

"This is not to be imputed to his discredit, for he had done more than could be expected of any man. Only a tidal wave can push all the way up the beach, and then with destruction." (Rupert Hughes, *George Washington*, 1926, p. 493.)

B. UNFAVORABLE

1. General

(1) "John Adams, in one of his recurrent moods of bitterness and jealousy toward Washington, demanded, 'Would Washington have ever been Commander of the Revolutionary Army or President of the United States if he had not married the rich widow of Mr. Custis?' To ask such a question is to overlook the fact that Washington's colonial military fame was entirely achieved before his marriage." (Paul Leicester Ford, *George Washington*, 1896, p. 94.)

(2) "With his London agent there was a little difficulty in 1771, and Washington objected to a letter received 'because there is one paragraph in particular in it * * * which appears to me to contain an implication of my having deviated from the truth.' A more general charge was Charles Lee's: 'I aver that His Excellencies' letter was from beginning to the end a most abominable lie.'" (Ibid., p. 308.)

(3) "Ideas had only a small part in his life. He did not consider them important, nor does the average American. He respected ideas only when they had the force of authority, or of money, or of a political party. * * *

"He was thoroughly undemocratic * * * and this, too, is typically American, for our country is the most undemocratic of all the great free nations. * * *

"He was vain, fond of adulation and power, and greatly disturbed by criticism, but he was—so I think—a little ashamed of his vanity, and concealed it under an appearance of great modesty." (W. E. Woodward, *George Washington*, 1926, p. 454.)

2. Relative to private life

(1) "A more gorgeous dandy never rode than the Colonel Washington of 1756. * * * He spent his 24th birthday in Philadelphia and reached New York February 15. * * * Though his business was in Boston, and the Indians were scalping and burning everywhere along the diminishing frontier of Virginia, Washington found reason to tarry in New York. The reason was Mary Phillipe of Yonkers." (Rupert Hughes, *George Washington*, 1926, p. 294.)

(2) "Many worshipers of Washington find it impossible to imagine that he could have loved his friend's wife. But it is still more impossible (if possible) to doubt Washington's own frantic protestations.

"There is nothing to do but marvel at the contrast between the strangled agonies of Washington's letter to Sally Fairfax and the letter he wrote to his betrothed, Martha

Custis, during this same absence at the war" (Ibid., p. 418).

3. Relative to military leadership

(1) "These are high times when a British general is to take counsel of a Virginia buckskin." Gen. Edward Braddock, in rejecting George Washington's advice, 1775. (C. F. Hoffman, *Winter in the Far West*, 1, 67; Burton Stevenson, *The Home Book of Quotations*, 1937, p. 2121.)

(2) "A very minor but most malignant enemy was Dr. Benjamin Rush. In 1774 Washington dined with him in Philadelphia, which implied friendship. Very early in the war, however, an attempt was made to remove the director-general of hospitals, in which, so John Armstrong claimed, 'Morgan was the ostensible—Rush the real prosecutor of Shippen—the former acting from revenge * * * the latter from a desire to obtain the directorship. In approving the sentence of the court, Washington stigmatized the prosecution as one originating in bad motives, which made Rush his enemy and defamer as long as he lived.' Certain it is he wrote savage letters of criticism about his commander in chief, of which the following extract is a sample:

"I have heard several officers who have served under General Gates compare his army to a well-regulated family. The same gentlemen have compared General Washington's imitation of an army to an unformed mob. Look at the characters of both. The one on the pinnacle of military glory—exulting in the success of schemes planned with wisdom, and executed with vigor and bravery—and, above all, see a country saved by his exertions. See the other outgeneraled and twice beaten—obliged to witness the march of a body of men only half their number through 140 miles of a thick settled country—forced to give up a city, the capital of a State, and after all outwitted by the same army in a retreat." (Paul Leicester Ford, *George Washington*, 1896, pp. 251-252.)

(3) "Undoubtedly the most serious Army antagonist [of Washington] was Gen. Charles Lee, and, but for what seem almost fatalistic chances, he would have been a dangerous rival. He was second in command very early in the war, and at this time he asserted that 'no man loves, respects, and reverences another more than I do General Washington.' But 4 months later he was lamenting Washington's fatal indecision, and by inference was calling him a blunderer. In another month he wrote, 'entre nous a certain man is most damnably deficient.' At this point, fortunately, Lee was captured by the British, so that his influence for the time being was destroyed" (Ibid., p. 253).

(4) "John Adams declared himself sick of the Fabian systems, and in writing of the thanksgiving for the Saratoga convention, he said that 'one cause of it ought to be that the glory of turning the tide of arms is not immediately due to the Commander in Chief. * * * If it had, idolatry and adulation would have been unbounded.' James Lovell asserted that 'Our affairs are Fabianized into a very disagreeable posture,' and wrote that 'depend upon it for every 10 soldiers placed under the command of our Fabius, 5 recruits will be wanted annually during the war.' William Williams agreed with Jonathan Trumbull that the time had come when 'a much exalted character should make way for a general' and suggested if this was not done voluntarily, those to whom the public looked should see to it. Abraham Clark thought, 'we may talk of the enemy's cruelty as we will, but we have no greater cruelty to complain of than the management of our Army.' Jonathan D. Sargent asserted that 'we want a general—thousands of lives and millions of property are yearly sacrificed to the insufficiency of our Commander in Chief—two battles he has lost for us by two such blunders as might have disgraced a soldier of 3 months standing, and yet we are

so attached to this man that I fear we shall rather sink with him than throw him off our shoulders. And sink we must under his management. Such feebleness, and want of authority, such confusion and want of discipline, such waste, such destruction would exhaust the wealth of both the Indies and annihilate the armies of all Europe and Asia.' Richard Henry Lee agreed with Mifflin that Gates was needed to procure the indispensable changes in our Army" (*ibid.*, p. 256-257).

(5) "The historians who make so much of Braddock's failure because he declined Washington's advice—though he failed in spite of accepting it—are strangely mute about the indisputable fact that when the blundering English actually did refuse his advice, they succeeded completely." (Rupert Hughes, *George Washington, 1726, p. 362.*)

4. Relative to Presidency

(1) "In April 1787, Thomas Paine gathered his goods and sailed for England. There he produced the Rights of Man, fled to France, was made a citizen, and chosen to a seat in the national convention. From the convention he was expelled by the influence of Robespierre, was thrown into the Luxembourg prison, was in time reclaimed by Monroe, and had, under the roof of the American Minister, found shelter and food. While there the farewell address of the President fell in his way, and he made all haste to answer it in a pamphlet letter. The character which Mr. Washington had attempted to act in the world was, in the opinion of Paine, 'a sort of nondescribable, chameleon-colored thing called prudence.' Prudence was in many cases a substitute for principle. It was so nearly allied to hypocrisy that it easily slid into it. Once in the Presidential office, the natural ingratitude of his character appeared. He assumed the merit of everything to himself; swallowed the grossest adulation; traveled America from end to end to put himself in the way of receiving it; had in his chest as many addresses as James II, and had supported monopolies of every kind from the moment his administration began. But the gist of the whole letter was given in one short sentence: 'And as for you, sir, treacherous in private friendship (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger), and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles or whether you ever had any.' Washington had not exerted himself to have Paine set free.

"When Congress met, a new affront was given the President. In accordance with his custom, he went down to the House of Representatives and, from the Speaker's chair, delivered his speech. The Representatives bade a committee bring in a reply. The committee threw the burden on Fisher Ames, and Ames framed an answer that was little to the liking of the Republicans in the House. Since James Jackson, of Georgia, ceased to be a Congressman, the most factious Member on the floor was William Giles, of Virginia. For 3 years he had been steadily opposing the foreign policy of the administration. He could not, therefore, suffer this last chance of insulting the President to pass by unused. The whole answer seemed to him so objectionable that he would have it recommitted. Something was said about America being the freest and most prosperous of nations. This should be left out. It was unbecoming to tell nations involved in calamity that we were happier than they. Something had been said about the President's firm, wise, and patriotic administration. This, too, should be left out. Though he stood alone in the opinion, he would declare that he did not believe the conduct of the administration had been firm and wise. Had it been, the present crisis would surely have been averted. Some regret had been expressed at Washington's retirement. This,

also, he could not agree to. He felt no regret. He hoped the President would retire, and enjoy all the happiness that awaited him. Though the voice of all America should declare it a calamity, yet would he not join in the declaration.

"And now other Members rose one by one to speak against the answer. The motion to commit was lost. A motion to amend was destroyed by the previous question. The answer then passed, but, when the eyes and nays were taken, 12 Members answered 'No.'

"In the press the President was yet more cruelly treated. 'If ever a nation,' wrote one Republican scribbler, 'if ever a nation was debauched by a man, the American Nation has been debauched by Washington. If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American Nation has been deceived by Washington. Let his conduct, then, be an example to future ages; let it serve to be a warning that no man may be an idol; let the history of the Federal Government instruct mankind that the mask of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of the people.'

"If, wrote another, any additional proof of the hostility of the Government to France were wanting, it could be found in the President's speech. Since the last meeting of Congress 50 of our vessels have been seized by the English to 1 taken by the French. Our ships have been boarded; our seamen have been pressed, fettered, exposed to contagious diseases and the sword, nay, even the masters of our vessels have been ignominiously whipped by officers in British pay. Yet not one word is said about these things in the address. All self-respect, all recollection of what is due the character of our Government, is forgotten when Great Britain is concerned. It is with their conquerors only, with the French, that we dare to talk of dignity and respect. 'Fifty to one,' exclaimed a Federalist. 'The British have not taken 50 ships since the treaty was framed; nor have they condemned 10. There are now anchored in one French port in the West Indies more American ships than the English have seized in 2 years. Yet another Republican demanded an examination of the conduct of the Executive. It was right that the people should know how far he had deserved the censure of their great and good allies, the French. One, who wrote in the name of the people, assured the President that they highly respected him as a private man. He was in that capacity an ornament to the land; but of his political career this could not be said. Should he fail to bring back that state of peace which the loss of the friendship of the French Republic had so suddenly broken, he would surely go down to his grave with a character stained and blackened forever. When at last he did quit public life a shout of exultation went up from the Republican press. 'Lord,' exclaimed one in the words of Simeon, 'now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy words, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' Now should the people rejoice exceedingly, and let their hearts be glad, for now is the source of all misfortunes brought down to the level of his fellow men; now will political iniquity cease to be legalized by a name. After bringing the country to the very brink of ruin, Washington had fled from the gathering storm. Having run the ship between rocks and shoals, he had abandoned the helm and left the vessel to her fate. When a grateful people raised him to the exalted post of President, America was, indeed, a happy land; now by his means she has become most miserable. Then every Frenchman was her friend; now every Frenchman is her foe.

"The Executive, whose conduct was so bitterly denounced, had now reached the end of his Presidential term." (John Bach McMaster, *A History of the People of the United States, 1885, vol. II, pp. 303-306.*)

SELECTED EXAMPLES OF CRITICISMS OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"Speaking allegorically, the actual condition at the White House has been for many, many months that of a quack doctor who has certain pills which he wishes to prescribe for the public. The newspapers have been the spoon, Mr. Loeb has been the apothecary, and Roosevelt's pills on Panama, Roosevelt's pills on Roosevelt, Roosevelt's pills on railway-rate legislation, Roosevelt's pills on everything pertaining to public affairs are administered in this way; and because the newspapers have resented this interference with their ancient rights and privileges, have seen fit in recent months to lose some of that attitude of fulsome adulation, of lending themselves to this process of becoming a funnel through which this quack physic was to be sent abroad, because they have presumed, some of them, to deny certain official statements from the White House, there is great wrath in the Executive Mansion." (Senator Benjamin R. Tillman (South Carolina) in the Senate, Jan. 17, 1906, *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 40: 1181.*)

"The growing unpopularity of President Roosevelt would have been impossible if he had carried out the reforms which he has put only in his speeches. * * *

"But Mr. Roosevelt chose to undo with his left hand what he proclaimed with his right. In the midst of the growing deprecation he has not a solitary reform measure that goes straight to the life of the people to hold a brief for him in the day of his trial, after 6 years of opportunity." (George Lewellyn Rees, *Roosevelt as a Reactionist in the Arena, March 1908, p. 289.*)

"Mr. Roosevelt has everywhere further entrenched the State bosses by appointing them to political offices. The society of the future will look back upon this conscienceless policy of giving office to the boss as a landmark of former low-political morals" (*id.*, p. 291).

"Examine Mr. Roosevelt's speeches and there is scarcely a sentence that is intended to be committal that is not capable of two meanings, that does not trail a rider, with clauses that go together like two horses, so that he can jump to the one when the other is lamed—ever preaching against the rich and the poor in the same sentence, yet never throwing his weight on the most unequal side (*id.*, pp. 297-298).

"Yet the Hay-Herran Instrument itself provided that 'The convention, when signed by the contracting parties, shall be ratified in conformity with the laws of the respective countries.' Assuredly, else the mere Executive, the mere administration, would have full and final authority in matters involving the Nation's vital interests—to a fatal usurpation of the power of the Congress. The Senate of the United States has again and again amended, and rejected, treaties which had been duly negotiated by the administration. Still, the Washington administration peremptorily forbade Columbia's Senate either to amend or reject.

"Was this attempted coercion 'not only technically justifiable, but demanded by every ethical consideration national and international'? Was it 'as free from scandal as the public acts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln'? In utmost soberness of inquiry, did any civilized representative of superior power ever indulge in browbeating so pitiable and so pitiless? Can such cowardly disrespect be matched in the annals of treaty-making nations? And that, on the part of the executive of a great republic which professed to do justice and to love mercy, and against a nation helpless, yet standing in a relation of acknowledged equality of sovereignty and independence. A nation at whose hands we had confessedly received important 'advantages and favors.' A nation to which we were bound by an inviolable treaty of 'peace and amity,' of

'friendship and good understanding,' a treaty whose stipulations were to be 'religiously observed.' That nation coolly informed that if, in the exercise of her indisputable prerogative, she followed what might be her patriotic judgment, she should suffer a retribution whereat the ears of them that heard should tingle.

"What must be the character and culture of the President who proudly affirms that such was his highest conception of what was 'demanded by every ethical consideration,' and should be 'a matter of pride to every honest American?'" (Leander T. Chamberlain, A Chapter of National Dishonor, North American Review, February 1912, pp. 155-156.)

"When the President of the United States issued the 50-mile order of November 2, 1903, he virtually declared war against the very nation * * * to which the United States was united by obligations admittedly paramount. He bound Colombia hand and foot and delivered her over to her domestic foes" (id., p. 161).

"The President's search for justifying precedents was foredoomed to failure. There was a vast improbability that the history of the United States would furnish any analogy of such despotism. The President should have known beforehand—doubtless he did know—that the outrage was wholly novel, conspicuous in its infamous isolation. An unoffending ally fettered and gyved, in forecast of her instinctive movement for self-preservation. The President's act was truly monumental. It was altogether and characteristically his own" (id., pp. 162-163).

"The verdict of history reads, 'The policeman himself turned bandit. In the name of equity and under the guise of friendship, he smote the innocent and plundered the defenceless'" (id., p. 172.).

"So long as people are willing to accept words for deeds; so long as they are content with profession instead of performance, and exempt from honest criticism those in high official position; just so long will artists of the Rooseveltian genus flourish in this world of 'mortals' discovered by Puck." (Hale, Mrs. Annie Riley, Rooseveltian Fact and Fable, New York, Broadway Publishing Co., 1908, p. 85.)

"The subjects calling for big stick regulation range from the highest to the most trivial affairs of the Nation. But whether it is delivering an ultimatum and timely warning to a foreign power—little ones, that is, like the Latin-American Republics—or causing the arrest and suspension of a steamboat pilot for the daring impertinence of running his boat in such a manner as to outdistance the one carrying the Presidential person, there is the same complacent intimation of the divine right of this Rooseveltian scepter" (id., pp. 170-171).

"Sympathy has always gone to the United States Senator who, when accused of complicity in 'the rich men's conspiracy' to defeat the only policies of the only T. R., stoutly protested his innocence, and urged in defense, that he was an ardent admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, and that he had always voted for the 'policies,' whenever he could find out what they were" (id., p. 172).

PRESIDENT U. S. GRANT: SELECTED EXAMPLES OF ADVERSE CRITICISM

Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, May 31, 1872, said among other things:

"On what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he should assume so much? No honor for victory in war can justify disobedience to the Constitution and to law; nor can it afford the least apology for any personal immunity, privilege, or license in the Presidential Office. A President must turn into a king before it can be said of him that he can do no wrong. He is responsible always. As President he is foremost servant of the

law, bound to obey its slightest mandate. As the elect of the people he owes not only the example of willing obedience, but also of fidelity and industry in the discharge of his conspicuous office with an absolute abnegation of all self-seeking. Nothing for self but all for country. And now, as we regard the career of this candidate, we find to our amazement how little it accords with this simple requirement. Bring it to the touchstone and it falls.

"Not only are Constitution and law disregarded, but the Presidential office itself is treated as little more than a plaything and a perquisite—when not the former then the latter. Here the details are ample, showing how from the beginning this exalted trust has dropped to be a personal indulgence, where palace cars, fast horses, and seaside loiterings figure more than duties; how personal aims and objects have been more prominent than the public interests; how the Presidential office has been used to advance his own family on a scale of nepotism dwarfing everything of the kind in our history, and hardly equaled in the corrupt governments where this abuse has most prevailed; how in the same spirit office has been conferred upon those from whom he had received gifts or benefits, thus making the country repay his personal obligations; how personal devotion to himself rather than public or party service has been made the standard of favor; how the vast appointing power conferred by the Constitution for the general welfare has been employed at his will to promote his schemes, to reward his friends, to punish his opponents, and to advance his election to a second term; how all these assumptions have matured in a personal government, semi-military in character and breathing the military spirit, being a species of Caesarism or personalism, abhorrent to republican institutions, where subservience to the President is the supreme law; how in maintaining this subservience he has operated by a system of combinations, military, political, and even senatorial, having their orbits about him, so that, like the planet Saturn, he is surrounded by rings; nor does the similitude end here, for his rings, like those of the planet, are held in position by satellites; how this utterly un-republican Caesarism has mastered the Republican Party and dictated the Presidential will, stalking into the Senate Chamber itself, while a vindictive spirit visits good Republicans who cannot submit; how the President himself, unconscious that a President has no right to quarrel with anybody, insists upon quarreling until he has become the great Presidential quarreler, with more quarrels than all other Presidents together, and all begun and continued by himself; how his personal followers back him in quarrels, insult those he insults, and then, not departing from his spirit, cry out with Shakespeare, 'We will have rings and things and fine array'; and finally, how the chosen head of the Republic is known chiefly for Presidential pretensions, utterly indefensible in character, derogatory to the country and of evil influence, making personal objects a primary pursuit, so that instead of a beneficent presence he is a bad example through whom Republican institutions suffer and the people learn to do wrong.

"Would that these things could be forgotten, but since through officious friends the President insists upon a second term they must be considered and publicly discussed. When understood nobody will vindicate them. It is easy to see that Caesarism even in Europe is at a discount; that personal government has been beaten on that ancient field, and that Caesar with a senate at his heels is not the fit model for our Republic. King George III of England, so peculiar for narrowness and obstinacy, had retainers in Parliament who went under the name of 'The King's Friends.' Nothing can be allowed here to justify the inquiry, 'Have

we a King George among us?' or that other question, 'Have we a party in the Senate of the King's friends?'" (Source: A reprint of the speech Republicanism against Grantism, New York, the Tribune Association, 1872.)

A statement by the New York Liberal Republican State Committee, John Cochrane, chairman, published in May 1872, said in part:

"The present administration, although failing to fulfill the just expectations of the American people, is nevertheless attempting, through its officeholders, to prolong its power for the next 4 years.

"A large portion of the President's original supporters, and the entire remainder of his fellow countrymen, without distinction of party, survey the attempt with indignation and alarm.

"The history of the administration is a shadowy record of discreditable (sometime disgraceful) acts—many of them blunders; others, crimes. Ever since the day after the President's inauguration, when, as his first official step, he sought to abrogate one of the oldest statutes of the Republic in order to put a personal friend into office, he has repeatedly shown himself on the one hand ignorant of the laws, and on the other defiant of them.

"He has transcended the limitations of the Constitution, and done violence to its free spirit by usurping for himself functions which that instrument reserves to the States and their citizens.

"He has tyrannously invaded the political assemblies of our own and other free commonwealths, mischievously intruding the Federal influence into local affairs.

"He has alternately proposed and defeated civil service reform, until, notwithstanding his professions in its favor, he has proved himself the chief obstacle to its success.

"He has, in multitudes of cases, made tenure of office to depend, not on good behavior or personal fitness, but on mere subservience to his partisan schemes.

"He has put crafty and ambitious parasites at the receipt of customs, where they still continue to fatten their private purses on the public funds.

"He said to a Nation weary with war, 'Let us have peace,' but has kept the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope—fostering in the North toward the South a temper of bitterness and resentment, instead of fraternity and good will.

"He has connived at and sustained a number of alien and rotten governments in the Southern States, some of whose officers have perpetuated frauds equaled in magnitude only by those of the Tammany ring.

"He has habitually stifled investigation even into the gravest charges brought against his own official household.

"He has committed acts of nepotism more numerous than are recorded against the entire line of his presidential predecessors from George Washington to Andrew Johnson.

"He has accepted gifts from flatterers, for which he has rendered dishonorable equivalents by bestowing public emoluments on the obsequious givers.

"In short, he has administered his high office, not as a trust devolved upon him by the whole people, but as an estate or property owned by himself alone in fee simple." (Source: New York Daily Tribune, May 16, 1872, p. 4, col. 6.)

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, this completes for today the record I have prepared, which I hope will serve both parties as the history of the thing we call character assassination. If they are sincere, then let us stop this campaign against a wonderful Vice President and let us get down to the issues which face the country.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I spent 1 day with the Vice President when he came into Massachusetts during the campaign. I estimate that he spoke to approximately 5,000 persons, at 4 different meetings. One was a college meeting. One was a meeting in an open square, in a town which was equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. One was at what might be called a partisan meeting. And one was at a large dinner, in the evening. He made four different speeches. They were forceful speeches; but, Mr. President, to the best of my knowledge and memory, there was no personal reference in any of them.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. The distinguished Vice President, Mr. Nixon, spent a day in Minnesota, and I was with him during the day he was there. He spoke in the southwestern part of Minnesota; then he flew to Duluth and spoke there. At no time did the Vice President speak either about individuals or in a manner unbecoming a Vice President on a political platform.

For that reason, I wish to commend the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] for the very able way in which he has pointed out the issues and what some are endeavoring to do to this young man, the Vice President of the Nation, in their political attacks upon him, in their attempt to make it appear as if he had been engaged in political conduct and activity wholly unbecoming one holding the high office of Vice President of the United States.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am glad to yield to the able Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. When the Vice President appeared in Michigan in the recent campaign, he spoke in both Negaunee and Lansing. I recall that at the time, none of the newspaper accounts nor any of the Democratic opponents in the State charged that any unethical statement had been made by the Vice President. As a matter of fact, this issue never arose, so far as the newspaper accounts in our State were concerned, until the recent campaign initiated by the Democratic National Committee, here in Washington, D. C.

As I recall, the Vice President made a hard-hitting speech, as any good leader of his party should do. But, as I recall, in his reference to the Democratic Party he was very specific in stating that loyalty is not a party proposition; that the vast majority of the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, are good, loyal American citizens; but he did have to state the fact that during the previous administration, some members of that administration were at least

naive as to the danger of communism. He did not accuse them of being Communists; he did not accuse them of being Communist sympathizers. But the records bear out—with the history of Harry Dexter White and Alger Hiss—that certainly there was a certain naiveness on the part of some of those leaders.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

DISTRESS AMONG COTTON FARMERS

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, application of the reduction in cotton acreage allotments in many areas of the Nation is about to result in one of the greatest social and economic setbacks ever faced by cotton farmers and their families.

It is true that a general reduction has been approved by the cotton farmers of the Nation; and in order to maintain a reasonable price for their product, the total acreage allotment should not be greatly increased. However, within the total national allotment, some administrative or legislative adjustment must be made to prevent untold hardships from occurring.

If additional allotments cannot be provided in hardship cases within the present overall allotment, then some reasonable additional national allotment should be made, in order to take care of these cases.

Mr. President, the situation is serious. There are thousands of farmers on family-size farms in Texas who will have their cash crop reduced this year far below what it is necessary for them to receive in order to earn a living and to encourage them and their children to continue in the business of farming.

I do not profess to be an expert on the subject or to possess the answer as to what must be done. All I know is that some type of relief on cotton allotments for hardship cases must be devised by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Congress, and possibly by both, if we are to prevent suffering and further exodus from the family-size farms of the country.

With this in mind, earlier this week, I joined my distinguished colleague from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] and the distinguished Senators from Mississippi, South Carolina, and Arkansas [Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mr. FULBRIGHT] in presenting this problem to officials of the Department of Agriculture and in requesting them to advise Members of the Congress what type of relief would be feasible and agreeable to this administration.

Mr. President, the purpose of these remarks is to urge the Secretary of Agriculture and his staff to recommend an appropriate solution of this problem and to advise the Congress what legislation this administration will support in order to alleviate the hardships which now are apparent.

Time is of the essence. Any effective relief must come within the next few weeks, in order that the farmers may know what they can plant. That is why it is essential that the support of this

administration be given wholeheartedly to whatever action Congress might take. There is no need for Congress to attempt to solve the problem in the short time remaining, unless it is assured that its legislation will be signed by the President.

Mr. President, in east Texas and south Texas and other parts of our State and in the other cotton-producing States, there are literally hundreds of farmers who have had their cotton-acreage allotments cut for the first time below 5 acres. Many of their allotments have been cut to less than 2 acres.

A delegation visited me on this subject just before I left for Washington. The delegation was composed of the editor of one of the outstanding weekly newspapers in the cotton-producing area, the Lavaca County Tribune, Mr. Walter Malec; also Dr. Harvey Ranger; State Senator Gus Strauss; Mayor M. I. Bozka, a Lavaca banker; and Mr. Glade Welhausen, a Shiner banker. They presented the situation in Lavaca County, which, it seems to me, is only an example of what is happening in some of the other upland-farming counties of our State. They represented to me that Lavaca County has lost some 1,000 farmers since 1940; and they also represented to me that their congressional district has lost about 8,000 farm families since 1940; and the State of Texas, according to their figures, has 100,000 less farm families than it had in 1940.

They convinced me that it is impossible, under the present allotment program, to interest boys or young men in staying on the farm or in entering farming for the first time—at least, insofar as concerns the farming of cotton, because they cannot get sufficient allotment.

They presented a suggestion which appeals very much to me, that we have been thinking too much about the land and the crop, and too little about the people involved, too little about trying to see to it that our cotton-allotment program is so designed that it will keep the people on the small farms, the family-size farms, and, especially the young people, interested in farming in the future.

I have received several letters from bankers who say that the situation is becoming quite serious, and will become worse if some relief is not granted in hardship cases in the cotton-allotment program.

For example, Mr. Glade Welhausen, of Shiner, Tex., cashier of the First National Bank there, says:

Our renewals of notes and unpaid balances were exceptionally heavy this year. The majority of our farmers could not liquidate their indebtedness.

Drought contributed to our present problem, and prospects are discouraging for this year, due to a serious lack of winter rains and subsoil moisture. If there is no way to adjust present allotments under existing laws, I certainly feel that our farmers should be granted substantial increases in allotments under an emergency condition.

From the chamber of commerce of Moulton, Tex., I have received a letter, signed by W. H. Pundt, acting secretary-manager; Mr. Edwin Darilek, president of the Moulton Chamber of Commerce;

and Mr. John E. Janacek, a member of the board of directors of the South Texas Chamber of Commerce, in which they say:

Hereto attached is a brief memorandum as adopted by the Moulton Chamber of Commerce pertaining to the small family farms which are steadily disappearing not only in our area but over the South. The organization feels that there is more at stake than the mere absorption of the small farms into larger ones.

Perhaps needless to say, but directly the loss of the rural people has meant for our town a drop in business volume, drop in bank deposits, over a half million dollars less in gross cotton income for our farmers alone, the continual loss of youth to large cities, etc. We, then, fail to see how our Nation is booming, and see that the growth of many industrial areas are at the expense of the small towns who furnish the manpower.

This exodus from the farms, especially of young people, has been going on for quite a number of years. It seems to me that in thinking about the overall cotton allotment program, something must be done not only to take care of hardship cases, but to make it possible for young men to become interested in staying on the farm or in following agricultural pursuits in the future.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks excerpts from various other letters and telegrams on this subject. They are merely examples of what I have been receiving from Texas on this subject. I should like to have these excerpts placed in the RECORD in order that Members of the Senate may know the seriousness of this problem.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LETTERS ON COTTON ALLOTMENTS

Mr. R. E. Brown, Jr., of Lockhart, Tex., president of the Caldwell County Farm Bureau, writes:

"We need your help in a most crucial crisis facing the cotton farmers of Caldwell County. Caldwell County feels that their farmers have been a victim of circumstances in the recently announced cotton allotment. When the Government asked farmers to divert cotton acreage to other crops and voluntarily retire acres of cotton, they did. They did this with the understanding that future cotton allotments would take into consideration these conservation practices.

"Now we find a county that had an adjusted allotment of 28,206 acres in 1954 cut to 21,550 in 1955. Not taking into consideration the extra 5,000 acres allotted in 1954, our county would have had 23,000 acres in 1954. Now we find they have been cut some 2,000 acres over this. We look to a neighboring county that has over a 100,000-acre allotment and they were cut only 1,700 acres. Do you think it is right for a county that has 5 times as much cotton as Caldwell County to be cut less than a small county that is dependent on at least a 15,000-bale crop to maintain an economic stability? We need an additional 5,000 acres or more this year; probably more than we will ever need again. During this year, 1954, only about 9 inches of rain has fallen. Many farmers have been forced to sell their livestock and if cotton allotments are not adjusted so the farmer who has tried to cooperate in a conservation program can maintain some income, economic despair is certainly in prospect. Especially hard hit are

farmers with tenant families. Many of these Mexican families are being forced to move."

A similar letter was received from Mr. P. W. Griffith, chairman, farm and ranch committee, Lockhart Chamber of Commerce, who adds:

"We feel that it is not the small farmer nor the conservation farmer who have caused the cotton surplus; but under the present law, these two types of farmers are getting hurt most while the man who has contributed most to the cotton surplus is getting the least reduction in acreage."

Mr. Ralph Mather, chairman, and members of the agricultural committee of the Crockett and Houston County Chamber of Commerce, write:

"Cotton alone accounts for 24 percent of our total yearly income. Our average cotton production is over 16,000 bales and in 1954 we produced less than 10,000 bales because of the drought and consequently the outstanding debts owed by farmers are at a longtime high running as high as 60 percent unpaid accounts with one lending agency. There are 2,240 cotton farmers operating 1,741 farms not to mention the thousands of others these farmers supply with work; and there are no industrial jobs for these people to turn to as total nonagricultural workers number only 990."

Mr. J. Perrin Willis, of Rusk, Tex., writes: "Cotton as you know is our main cash crop, or I should say was. Year after year our acreage is being cut, until today, though there is supposed to be a minimum of 5 acres per farm, often many of our farmers do not get more than six-tenths of an acre. This has put many of our farmers out of business and is the one reason our east Texas counties are losing in population."

Mr. T. L. Roberts, of Canton, Tex., president of the Van Zandt County Farm Bureau, writes as follows:

"We, in this county, through the past have been urged by every USDA agency to plant more soil-conserving crops and less cotton, and have been led to believe that these crops would not count against us in allotment years. Those who have been working best with those agencies are the ones who are hurt the most by this program.

"Due to last year's drought a part of our cotton acreage was never planted. Some of this county's allotments were so small that the individual farmer would neither plant them nor turn them back for reallocation. We understand this acreage will be taken away from our county. If this is true, it is not only unfair to us but will not ease the cotton surplus."

Mr. H. A. Krueger, Brenham, Tex., owns a farm along the river in Washington County, Tex. He advises that an average of 54 acres per year has been planted to cotton on this farm for a number of years prior to the acreage reduction of 1954, but his allotment for 1955 will be 29.8 acres. His letter continues:

"Two tenants are cultivating the land—one family consists of 8 persons, while the other consists of 4, making a total of 12 persons who must make a living on this farm. * * * With this drastic acreage reduction of 44.8 percent, it will be impossible for my tenants to take care of their family needs, besides meeting payments on a tractor (which one of my tenants purchased during 1953), and as a result he would be forced to give up his tractor and lose the money he has paid on it and his family would be forced on relief. If our Senators could only realize the conditions that will be confronting us this coming year, there is no doubt in my mind that an increase would be granted, especially in hardship cases."

Taylor County is one of those hit the worst by the drought. Mr. W. O. Higgins, of Abilene, Tex., secretary of the Taylor County Farm Bureau, has written that:

"In a recent farm bureau meeting the cotton allotment for our county, 36,000 acres

was discussed. Also, we tried to figure out some way we could live and pay our past debts due to the continued drought.

"The small cotton allotments look bad. We think we need more cotton as cotton is our principal cash crop. We don't feel that we have had much to do with the surplus cotton, due to the drought."

A good many individual farmers have also told me of the difficulties which they face. Mr. R. L. Michie, of Josephine, in Collin County, expressed it this way:

"Mr. Daniel, I do not believe that these gross inequities were the intent of Congress. We are faced with economic disaster. We do not seek special favors or extra considerations. We merely ask that we receive a fair cotton allotment as compared to other primary cotton producing regions."

Bankers in the drought areas have become acutely aware of the serious consequences unless some relief is given. A typical letter indicating the existing hardships comes from Mr. J. H. Harrison, executive vice president of the First National Bank of Childress, Tex. His area has suffered severe drought conditions for 3 consecutive years and he writes as follows:

"A majority of our farmers have incurred heavy indebtedness during the 3-year period making it necessary for practically all of such farmers to secure operating loans from the Farmers Home Administration during 1954 and to some extent in 1953. * * * These same farmers are now faced with this big debt with high operating cost and their only means to pay the debt is from production.

"In this extreme critical area would it not be possible to give them a 15- to 25-percent acreage increase in order for them to recoup some part of their losses in these dry years. Personally I do not see how they are ever going to pay their debts where the acreage is being continually reduced. In fact if they were to make a normal crop many of them could not make it."

This same thought was expressed by Mr. Millard A. Webb, of Dimmitt, Tex., chairman of Castro County Growers:

"We do not believe that it was the intention of the law to inflict such hardship on us when a 15-percent national cut was desired. We believe that national legislation to relieve hardships imposed by drought and extreme grower trends, such as now exists in Castro County, should be enacted."

I have received numerous letters and telegrams from Fayette County, including telegrams from Mr. George Bridges, president of the Flatonia Rotary Club; Mr. F. W. Janssen, chairman La Grange Local Farm Bureau; and Mr. Arthur Citzler, chairman, Fayette County Farm Bureau. Representative of these messages is the following from Mr. Citzler:

"Small cotton farmer of this county is in sad plight of which we have 500 with 5 acres or less; 980 with between 5 and 10 acres and 620 with between 10 and 15 acres. His condition severely aggravated by drought. Must have relief. Please give your whole-hearted support to the bill of HOMER THORNBERRY under which this county's allotments would be restored to 1954 revised allotment of 34,024 acres. Being one of the drought-stricken counties in central Texas, have bill passed immediately so local farmers can take advantage of it. Last year increased acreage passed too late for our farmers to plant."

LOYAL AND EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE BY VETERAN EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, with the opening of the 1st session of this 84th Congress, it has occurred to me to comment upon a factor which helps to make possible the smooth transition from one Congress to another

and from operation under one party to operation under another. It is that public servants who seldom are headlined contribute much to the stability and continuity of our Government.

Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a growing tradition in America of loyal and effective public service. It is a tradition far more venerable than many of us realize.

To dramatize this fact, I call attention to seven employees on the Senate side who typify the self-effacement and the high ability of women and men who are making lifetime careers in Government service. Each of these seven started on the Hill more than 50 years ago. Add up their tenures, as we start this first session of a new Congress, and we have the astounding total of almost 400 years.

So, Mr. President, I salute these seven veterans. The dates of their respective appointments are as follows:

Charles L. Watkins, Chief Senate Parliamentarian, 1904; Paul C. Johnson, Senate Restaurant headwaiter, 1900; Arthur E. "Gus" Cook, Assistant Capitol Architect, 1897; Charles E. Alden, Assistant Superintendent, Senate Office Building, 1900; Lillian M. Taylor, Capitol Architect clerk, 1901; James D. Preston, Senate registration clerk, 1897; and James W. Murphy, Chief Senate Reporter, 1896.

CHARLES L. WATKINS

Charles L. Watkins is, in service, the youngest of the group. He came to Washington December 1, 1904. Fresh from law school, he was brought by Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, as a stenographer at \$75 per month. But pothooks did not hold him long. After several steps up the ladder, he assumed the duties of Parliamentarian in 1923, though the position was not created by name till 1935.

To say that his command of parliamentary procedure is profound is to utter the obvious. Once his mind clasps a point, it sets like a vise. He is as a seeing-eye dog to guide the newcomers through parliamentary mazes and a rod and a staff to those who preside. Mr. President, it might be said he sits only a little lower than the angels and dispenses wisdom like an oracle.

How does he do it?

Unlike the House, the Senate did not adopt Jefferson's Manual, although Thomas Jefferson wrote the first version while Vice President. The House has its 8 volumes of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents with 3-volume indexes. But in the Senate we have no printed guide.

Instead, Charley has compiled in semi-permanent form our precedents from 1883 to 1940 and maintains in looseleaf notebooks those from 1925 to the present. These and our celebrated "40 rules" are the corpus of Senate procedure—these and Charley Watkins' encyclopedic and tenacious memory.

Seldom does he need to consult his records. Usually a whispered word to the Presiding Officer settles the most baffling question. An important appeal from a decision of the Chair, as some Senators present will recall, occurred in 1949. Under the old rule on motion of

16 Senators debate could be closed on a pending measure. Vice President BARKLEY had ruled that this applied to a motion to take up a motion. But in a history-making vote, the Senate overruled this decision of the Chair and sustained a differing opinion of the Parliamentarian.

Charley Watkins' respect for precedent is, however, humanized by sentiment. In his personal archives is a list of visiting personages who have been officially received by the Senate, beginning with General Lafayette on January 1, 1824. The roster is studded with such names as Louis Kossuth, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, Marshal Joffre, General Pershing, Orville Wright, Charles A. Lindbergh, King George VI, Winston Churchill, and General MacArthur.

Charley Watkins believes traditions are precious. He sees the tiny cannisters on each Senator's desk as a link between the unhurried era when our predecessors blotted quill-spread ink with sand and these tense days of self-drying ballpoint pens. The Senate's snuffboxes have not been regularly used for 25 years—not since Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, took his daily sniff—but Charley Watkins wants them retained and regularly filled with the American Indian's favorite medicinal herb.

He is proud to have been present November 17 last when an ivory gavel, presented by India's Vice President, the Honorable Sarvapelli Radhakrishnan, replaced the one traditionally in use since 1789. He approved heartily that day when Vice President NIXON announced that the old gavel would repose in a special box on the rostrum during all Senate sessions; and Senators will note that it so rests today.

"It started a new old tradition," he says, "Another one to give color and texture and durability to our republican institutions."

PAUL C. JOHNSON

Paul Johnson personalizes a chapter in American history, for two of his grandparents were born into slavery. Despite a humble start in life 75 years ago at Culpeper, Va., Paul has won the respect and affection of senatorial generations extending back to 1900. That was the year he started in the Senate Restaurant—as a busboy.

Perhaps the reason for his long success as the maitre de of our restaurant is best expressed in a recent remark.

"No matter how expensively a man is dressed," he said, "he is not well dressed if he doesn't wear a smile."

Paul's quiet smile of welcome has made an indelible impression on the minds of uncounted men and women who have served in the Senate, as well as members of their families and guests. Moreover, Paul, who now is 75 years old, is gifted with a memory that photographs faces and names. When Senators who served 20 or 30, even 40 or 50 years ago, return to these memorized halls, he greets them with a smile and speaks their names.

Quietly genial and never hurried, he welcomes opportunities to chat about personalities he has known and about the rich symbolism of the Brumidi deco-

rations on the dining room ceiling and walls. I hope that some day his book of observations and reflections will be published.

He should let us know how and why every day since 1907 bean soup has been on our menu.

THREE FROM ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

Arthur E. "Gus" Cook is a rarity—an 82-year-old native Washingtonian. In 1894 he served briefly as a page, but in 1897 he started his continuous career in the office of the Capitol Architect. He is now chief assistant, concerned with operation and maintenance of Government buildings "on the hill."

Gus sees to it that the 124 elevators are checked each morning before 9 o'clock; that the 2 subway cars are inspected weekly and overhauled each summer; and that the buildings are patrolled day and night.

He is in charge of security police. When Puerto Rican desperadoes went berserk in the House last year, he happened to be on the floor. "Someone shouted, 'Revolver shot. Duck.'" recalls Gus, adding with candor, "and I ducked." But he is proud of the record of Capt. Carl Schamp, of his detective force, who, a few seconds later, had disarmed the would-be assassin.

Gus—no one knows him as "Arthur Cook"—epitomizes the tradition of friendliness and efficiency characteristic of the corps responsible for the services and the physical appearance of the Capitol and associated buildings. But the Architect's office's half-century club has two other members.

Charles E. Alden, now 83, is oldest son of the oldest son nine generations removed from John Alden who bequeathed our most romantic tale of old New England.

Alden started service here in 1900, coming from Indiana. For some 25 years he was secretary to various Senators and from 1929 to 1933 was Chief Custodian of the Senate Office Building, of which he is now Assistant Superintendent.

His daily journal, however, records more than workaday events. For he lives a full life with chamber and orchestral music and friends as hobbies. Those who have been favored with his confidence, know of the richness of his alert personality.

Miss Lillian M. Taylor is Virginia born and started as a stenographer in the Architect's office in 1901. For many years she has been doing Martha's work there as clerk in charge of filing.

Gifted with imagination, she finds pleasure in maintaining in order many thousands of blueprints, letters, contracts, and documents.

Currently her duties relate to maintenance, but many files under her care are jammed with paperwork on the offices and other structures and installations dating from 1901.

JAMES D. PRESTON

Jim Preston was born in 1876, the centennial of our Republic. Historians also remind us—and I am delighted to make reference to this point because of my personal interest in the section of the country in which that historic event took

place—it was the historic year when resentment of the Sioux and allied tribes against incursions of gold miners in the Black Hills of South Dakota reached its climax on the Little Big Horn in Montana. There perished Gen. George A. Custer and his immediate command.

Jim Preston was to see much news made. Son of a newspaperman, he at age 20 was employed in 1896 by the Washington bureau of the Boston Journal.

In that era of social unrest, "General" Jacob Sechler Coxey recruited malcontents throughout the Nation in a march on Washington. Led by his nose for news, young Preston walked 4 miles to their camp at Brightwood, in the city's outskirts, to get the news firsthand.

As a reporter, he marched with the army through Washington to the Hill where mounted police dispersed it on the Capitol Grounds. Fortunately he escaped injury. But his accurate report of the unhappy incident was relayed through his chief, E. B. Wight, to the Nation and contributed to the base of fact from which came later reforms.

In 1897 Jim's enterprise was recognized by appointment as messenger in charge of the Senate Press Gallery at an annual salary of \$1,440. To him, Government is far more than something that has provided him with employment.

Personally I cherish a memento that evidences his affection and respect for the institutions and traditions that grow up around the functions of Government within the Capitol. It is in the form of a miniature chair which he carved and fashioned from one of the white-pine planks upon which stood President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon at the inaugural, January 20, 1953.

JAMES W. MURPHY

Mr. President, I wish to conclude this review with certainly one of the most interesting men in the entire group, James W. Murphy.

Mr. President, Jim Preston is a revered reminder of the continuity of our legislative processes. But for a personality linking our generation through public service with far earlier American history, we have our official reporter, dean of all Senate employees, Mr. James W. Murphy. He is now in his 59th year with us, but the Murphy family started to record debates of this body 107 years ago in 1848.

That year the Senate decided to keep a word-by-word account of its debates and proceedings and called upon a Philadelphia shorthand teacher to supply a stenographer. His choice was a 14-year-old prodigy named Dennis F. Murphy, uncle of our James W.

When Senator John C. Calhoun saw his frail body, he remarked that he "would be better off outdoors, on a farm." But he underestimated the staying power of the body. Dennis F. Murphy served the Senate 48 years. And perhaps unparalleled in the annals of stenography is his single-handed coverage of the bitter and protracted debate of 1877 when the Electoral Commission awarded the Presidency not to Samuel J. Tilden but to Rutherford B. Hayes.

Dennis F. Murphy brought two brothers to the Senate as reporters: James J. who came in 1854, and Edward V., father of our James W., who began a 59-year term of service in 1860.

That was a pivotal year. Many statesmen were wrestling with their consciences whether to support the Union and Abraham Lincoln or to cast their lot with the Confederacy and Jefferson Davis. Among memories of the reporting Murphys, is the farewell speech by Senator James A. McDougall, of California, who blended it with tragic belligerency in the pronouncement: "I, Mr. President, favor wine, women, and war."

Perhaps the invitation to alliteration got the best of the Senator's judgment. However, my opinion is rendered many years after the fact, and I may be wrong.

James W. Murphy, latest of this stenographic dynasty, started work in these Halls on December 7, 1896, at the beginning of the second session of the 54th Congress as amanuensis.

Mr. President, when I prepared these remarks I did not intend to make any comment on this point, but I cannot refrain from saying that December 7, 1896, the date when James W. Murphy started his service in the Senate of the United States, was only 2 days removed from my own birthday. The beginning of his service as an employee of the Senate of the United States antedates my birth by 2 days.

Edison's gramophone was not yet in use. Reporters dictated successive paragraphs from their notes to alternating amanuenses, who hurriedly tapped them out on a new-fangled device known as a typewriter. In a short time Murph was reporting the debates on the Senate floor.

Murph's hand has been in all of the four-hundred-and-fifty-odd volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD issued since 1896. In those published since May 1933, in the course of his work of arranging and preparing the copy for the printers, he has read millions of words. It is daily routine for him to heal split infinitives, rescue dangling participles, and ease tortured syntax.

Innumerable times have his deft pencil and agile mind saved Senators from slips which spring from heat and excitement common in extempore debate. When, for example, one agitated Member of this Chamber referred to himself as "the distinguished and able Senator from" his home State. Murph's friendly editing deleted the inadvertence.

Perhaps it is fortunate for us all that he has foresworn memoirs. But if ever he were to relent that decision, I am sure his book would be tempered by his innate kindness and his saving grace of humor. Certain to be included, however, would be an amusing error of one of Murph's colleagues, who worshipped at the pugilistic shrine of John L. Sullivan. A Senator had correctly quoted a scriptural reference to Solomon and the lilies of the field, but when the copy came to Murph's desk it read:

Sullivan in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

His choicest example of repartee recalls the "noughty nought" era when President McKinley's Philippine policy was vigorously defended by Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

After Depew had spoken what he thought was the final word on the subject, up rose Senator Edward Carmack, of Tennessee, who later was to climax his reputation as a firebrand by being killed in a duel. Carmack read a New York Times report of a speech of years before wherein Depew had taken a diametrically opposite stand. But the New York Senator had ready reply.

Mr. President—

Depew said—

I have an admission. My forebears were Democrats, my early inclinations were Democratic, and as a young man I was a Democrat. Even at this late date in moments of aberration I sometimes take the Democratic and, therefore, the wrong line.

Carmack was immediately on his feet.

Yes—

He declared with disarming suavity—and when Satan trod the burning marl of hell, he, too, boasted that once he had been an angel of light.

Quick as Murph is to enjoy humor in the day's debate, he also has the eye of a man who loves and caresses words put into combinations that signify more than they say. He laments pressures that preclude Senators from preparing orations such as graced the RECORD in the heyday of men like Beveridge, of Indiana; Dolliver, of Iowa; Bailey, of Texas; Ashurst, of Arizona; Borah, of Idaho; Hiram Johnson, of California; Daniel, of Virginia, and Blackburn, of Kentucky. Yet, often in the day's overburden of verbiage, he will discover and take pride in passages that glow with logic and sparkle with apt phrases. And many a man who has sat in this Chamber since 1896 has fondly remembered both compliment and encouragement from this maestro of the reporters' rooms.

A speech delivered in the Senate in 1950 represents what Murph jokingly refers to as a real flight of oratory, for it flew all the way to Ohio by airplane. It was an important speech by Senator Taft, and, contrary to his usual custom, he asked to have the transcript sent to him for revision. He put it in his briefcase and took it with him on the 6 o'clock plane for Cleveland. About 9 o'clock, in making up the copy for the RECORD, Murph discovered that the speech was missing, and no one could find it. Later in the evening Jack Martin, Senator Taft's assistant, reached the Senator by long-distance telephone, and was advised that the speech still reposed in the briefcase and had been entirely forgotten, but it was necessary that it be in the RECORD. In the meantime, it had been redictated by the reporters and retranscribed, and so it was printed in the RECORD of that day, to Senator Taft's entire satisfaction.

Around-the-clock sessions impose inhuman strain on the men who transcribe and edit our debates, but they accept exigencies as a part of their day's work.

During discussions of atomic-energy control in the 2d session of the 83d Congress, last August, the task was enormous. In one 4-day period, our 76-year-old Murph snatched naps totaling a scant 16 hours out of the 96. Each morning, however, the RECORD came out as if produced entirely by machines.

In passing, it may be noted that Murph has a degree of master of laws and has been a member of the District of Columbia bar for 50 years. He considers this accomplishment to have been an invaluable aid in performing the work with which he has been charged.

And so it is, Mr. President, that I rise to express admiration and appreciation for the tradition and devotion to service that exceeds the call of duty exemplified by the seven I have named: Charles L. Watkins, Paul C. Johnson, Arthur E. "Gus" Cook, Charles E. Alden, Lillian M. Taylor, James D. Preston, and James W. Murphy.

Mr. President, I have been obliged, of course, to limit myself to a few. I have taken those who have served over 50 years with the Senate of the United States, but the loyalty which they have exhibited, the help which they have given to those of us who are Members of the Senate are invaluable. They have been invaluable not merely to the Members of the Senate who represent the several States, but they have made a real contribution to the esprit de corps of all the employees of the Senate. Although I have limited my speech to only a few, having chosen those whose service has exceeded 50 years, I could go on and name other persons who have contributed. All of them have personalized something of incalculable value to our Republic.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I should like to inform the Senate that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, in executive session, on January 19, 1955, duly elected the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] as chairman for the 84th Congress succeeding Representative STERLING COLE, of New York. Representative CARL T. DURHAM, of North Carolina, was duly elected vice chairman, succeeding the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

It will be recalled that the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (section 202) requires that the chairmanship and vice chairmanship of the joint committee rotate between the two Chambers with each Congress. The law, therefore, required that in the 84th Congress the chairman be a Senator elected by the Senate section of the committee and the vice chairman be from the other body, elected by the members of the joint committee from that body. In the 85th Congress the chairman will be from the other body and the vice chairman from the Senate.

Following the election of officers for the 84th Congress, the committee, as its first matter of business adopted a resolution commending the services of Rep-

resentative COLE and the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, during the 83d Congress. I should like to read at this point in my remarks the text of the resolution:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was created pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and was further authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to act on behalf of Congress in atomic energy matters; and

Whereas the joint committee has great responsibility in gathering and studying all information concerning the atomic energy program; and

Whereas the joint committee has the further very great responsibility of helping to mold the long-range policies of the atomic energy program; and

Whereas Representative W. STERLING COLE, of New York, has been chairman of the joint committee, and Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, of Iowa, has been vice chairman from April 1, 1953, until January 19, 1955; and

Whereas during this period the joint committee undertook the complete revision of the basic Atomic Energy Act; and

Whereas in all matters the chairman and vice chairman have served faithfully and well, and by their devoted service and the exercise of sound judgment have brought credit to the joint committee and to the Congress; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy commends Representative W. STERLING COLE and Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER for the excellent manner in which they discharged their duties; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy expresses its appreciation to Representative W. STERLING COLE and Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER for their devotion to their duties; and be it further

Resolved, That the chairman of the joint committee is instructed to have this resolution suitably engraved and presented to each with the best wishes and deep regard of their colleagues.

Mr. President, in order to have available to the Members of the Senate in one place full information on the membership and organization of the joint committee, I should also at this point like to insert a full list of the members of the joint committee, as follows:

Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON, chairman; Representative CARL T. DURHAM, vice chairman; Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL; Senator JOHN O. PASTORE; Senator ALBERT GORE; Senator HENRY M. JACKSON; Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER; Senator EUGENE D. MILLIKIN; Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND; Senator JOHN W. BRICKER; Representative CHET HOLIFIELD; Representative MELVIN PRICE; Representative PAUL J. KILDAY; Representative JOHN J. DEMPSEY; Representative W. STERLING COLE; Representative CARL HINSHAW; Representative JAMES E. VAN ZANDT; Representative JAMES T. PATTERSON.

Mr. President, because of the importance of the exchange of information and cooperation with other nations in the atomic field, both in peacetime applications and in certain limited military areas under proper security safeguards, it was felt prudent to appoint a new subcommittee on agreements for cooperation to deal with all matters relating to these activities.

In addition, the joint committee, under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, was

given the responsibility of recommending authorizing legislation to Congress for all Atomic Energy Commission acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility, and matters relating to AEC plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion. A subcommittee on authorizing legislation has therefore been established.

I should like to insert in the RECORD at this point a list of the joint committee's six subcommittees with their chairmen and membership, as follows:

Subcommittee on research and development: Representative MELVIN PRICE, chairman; Representative CARL T. DURHAM; Representative CARL HINSHAW; Representative JAMES E. VAN ZANDT; Senator JOHN O. PASTORE; Senator ALBERT GORE; Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER.

Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation: Senator JOHN O. PASTORE, chairman; Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON; Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER; Senator JOHN W. BRICKER; Representative CARL T. DURHAM; Representative MELVIN PRICE; and Representative STERLING COLE.

Subcommittee on Authorizing Legislation: Representative CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman; Representative CARL T. DURHAM; Representative PAUL J. KILDAY; Representative STERLING COLE; Senator ALBERT GORE; Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER; and Senator EUGENE D. MILLIKIN.

Subcommittee on Military Applications: Senator HENRY M. JACKSON, chairman; Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON; Senator JOHN O. PASTORE; Senator JOHN W. BRICKER; Representative CHET HOLIFIELD; Representative STERLING COLE; Representative JAMES E. VAN ZANDT.

Subcommittee on Security: Representative PAUL J. KILDAY, chairman; Representative JOHN J. DEMPSEY; Representative CARL HINSHAW; Representative JAMES T. PATTERSON; Senator JOHN O. PASTORE; Senator HENRY M. JACKSON; Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND.

Subcommittee on Raw Materials: Senator ALBERT GORE, chairman; Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON; Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER; Senator EUGENE D. MILLIKIN; Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND; Representative CHET HOLIFIELD; Representative JOHN J. DEMPSEY; Representative JAMES T. PATTERSON.

GRANTING OF PERMANENT CERTIFICATES TO SO-CALLED LOCAL OR FEEDER AIRLINES

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, at the request of the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by him on the local service airlines bill be printed at this point in the RECORD, and also that certain telegrams relating thereto may be printed as a part of his statement.

There being no objection, the statement and telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY MR. MAGNUSON ON LOCAL SERVICE AIRLINES BILL

I am introducing today a bill to grant permanent certificates to the so-called local or feeder airlines. There are 14 such carriers operating in the United States today. They service 42 States and over 400 cities. They are an important part of our domestic air-transportation system. Without them many cities in this air age would not have air transportation. I introduce the bill, at the request of a number of local service carriers. I would like inserted as a part of my remarks

the wires I have received on this subject. I point out to the Senate that all 14 local service airlines are on record in favor of this legislation.

LAS VEGAS, NEV., January 19, 1955.
The Honorable WARREN MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Interstate and Foreign
Commerce Committee, Senate Office
Building, Washington, D. C.:

Urgently request you introduce separate Senate bill providing for issuance of permanent certificates to local service air carriers similar to House bill introduced this session by Congressman HINSHAW, of California.

Best regards,

EDMUND CONVERSE,
President, Bonanza Airlines Inc.

SEATTLE, WASH., January 19, 1955.
Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington,
D. C.:

Would appreciate your sponsoring local airlines permanent certification along same lines as introduced in House last session. I believe this will be in the best interests of the traveling public and the airlines industry.

WEST COAST AIRLINES,
NICK BEZ.

St. LOUIS, Mo., January 19, 1955.
Hon. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Interstate and Foreign
Commerce Committee, Washington,
D. C.:

We are very much interested in H. R. 526, introduced by Hon. CARL HINSHAW in House of Representatives on January 5, 1955. We respectfully urge your consideration and introduction of a companion bill in the Senate.

LADDIE HAMILTON,
President, Ozark Airlines, Inc.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 24, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 21, 1955:

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Leverett Edwards, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring February 1, 1958. (Reappointment.)

FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BOARD

The following-named persons to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration, for the terms indicated and until their successors have been appointed and qualified:

Harlan Bruce Munger, of New York, for a term of 6 years from December 1, 1954. (Re-appointment.)

George P. Daley, of Minnesota, for a term of 6 years from December 1, 1954, vice Clark L. Brody, term expired.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Gilbert H. Jertberg, of California, to be United States district judge for the southern district of California, vice Campbell E. Beaumont, deceased.

IN THE ARMY

The officers named herein for promotion as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army under the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (Public Law 476, 82d Cong.), to date from December 8, 1954:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. LeRoy Hagen Anderson, O239452.
Brig. Gen. Claude Thomas Bowers, O183291.
Brig. Gen. James Francis Cantwell, O396657.
Brig. Gen. Clyde Emerson Dougherty, O190855.
Brig. Gen. Charles Lyn Fox, O154765.
Brig. Gen. Roy Albert Green, O226513.
Brig. Gen. John David Higgins, O152349.
Brig. Gen. Hugh Stanford McLeod, O143285.
Brig. Gen. John Williams Morgan, O140899.
Brig. Gen. Ralph Albert Palladino, O232912.
Brig. Gen. Russell Archibald Ramsey, O215598.
Brig. Gen. Isidor Schwaner Ravdin, O399712.
Brig. Gen. Herbert Norman Schwarzkopf, O190484.
Brig. Gen. Albert Hummel Stackpole, O103158.
Brig. Gen. William Miles Stokes, Jr., O166391.
Brig. Gen. Carl Thomas Sutherland, O258676.
Brig. Gen. Lamar Tooze, O107927.
Brig. Gen. Frederick Marshall Warren, O266247.
Brig. Gen. Warren Claypool Wood, O295588.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Otwa Tilden Autry, O332367, Artillery, National Guard of the United States.
Col. Ernest Oscar Black, O293790, Artillery, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Aloysius Maximus Brumbaugh, O225777, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Louis Henry Charbonneau, O142965, Infantry, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Harold Richard Duffie, O126221, Transportation Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Robert Ernest Frankland, O277098, Artillery, National Guard of the United States.
Col. Thomas Fuller, O248411, Transportation Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Robert Morgan Jones, O270821, Infantry, United States Army Reserve.
Col. John Harry LaBrum, O909644, Signal Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Frank Lawrence Lazarus, O242867, Artillery, United States Army Reserve.
Col. James Bryant Mason, O219601, Medical Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Charles Sumner McCormick, Jr., O332054, Transportation Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. John Adair McEwan, O280352, Artillery, United States Army Reserve.
Col. George Augustus Morris, O266651, Corps of Engineers, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Henry George Nulton, O205635, Infantry, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Charles William O'Bryant, O328896, Infantry, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Almerin Cartwright O'Hara, O328935, Infantry, National Guard of the United States.
Col. Charles Adam Ott, Jr., O428375, Artillery, National Guard of the United States.
Col. Maston Samuel Parham, O299244, Infantry, National Guard of the United States.
Col. Don Archibald Parkhurst, O284478, Corps of Engineers, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Manfred Ullman Prescott, O224176, Medical Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Phillip George Rettig, O903151, Corps of Engineers, United States Army Reserve.
Col. William Thomas Rice, O320906, Transportation Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. William Edwards Roberts, O233906, Artillery, National Guard of the United States.
Col. Forrest Lee Roe, O226907, Artillery, National Guard of the United States.
Col. James Earl Rudder, O294916, Infantry, United States Army Reserve.

Col. Clifford LeRoy Sayre, O201040, Chemical Corps, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Carlton Kimball Smith, O231996, Infantry, National Guard of the United States.
Col. Alden Earl Stilson, O320041, Corps of Engineers, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Louis Frank William Stuebe, O170245, Artillery, United States Army Reserve.
Col. James Stroin Thurmond, O191221, Staff Specialist, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Morgan Montrose Wallace, O275387, Artillery, United States Army Reserve.
Col. Clyde Jefferson Watts, O269820, Artillery, United States Army Reserve.
Gen. William Morris Hoge, O4437, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army), to be placed on the retired list in the grade of general under the provisions of subsection 504 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

*Maj. Gen. Withers Alexander Burrell, O4812, United States Army, retired, to be advanced on the retired list to the grade of lieutenant general under the provisions of subsection 504 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

*Maj. Gen. William Benjamin Kean, O12470, United States Army, retired, to be advanced on the retired list to the grade of lieutenant general under the provisions of subsection 504 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The following-named officers for appointment to the position indicated and for appointment as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 504 and 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

*Maj. Gen. John Wilson O'Daniel, O7342, United States Army, to be Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Indochina, with the rank of lieutenant general.

*Maj. Gen. Hobart Raymond Gay, O7323, United States Army, to be commanding general, Fifth Army, with the rank of lieutenant general.

*Maj. Gen. Stanley Raymond Mickelsen, O7042, United States Army, to be commanding general, Army Antiaircraft Command, with the rank of lieutenant general.

*Maj. Gen. Thomas Wade Herren, O7430, United States Army, to be commanding general, First Army, and senior United States Army member, Military Staff Committee, United Nations, with the rank of lieutenant general.

*Maj. Gen. Claude Birkett Ferenbaugh, O12479, United States Army, to be deputy commanding general, Army Forces, Far East, with the rank of lieutenant general.

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

*Maj. Gen. Laurin Lyman Williams, O8425, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

*Maj. Gen. Samuel Tankersley Williams, O8472, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

*Maj. Gen. Boniface Campbell, O9788, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

*Maj. Gen. Leslie Dillon Carter, O10663, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

*Maj. Gen. Philip Edward Gallagher, O11249, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

*Maj. Gen. David Ayres Depue Ogden, O12051, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. John Hamilton Hinds, O12106, United States Army.

*Brig. Gen. Robert Alwin Schow, O12180, United States Army.

To be brigadier generals

*Maj. Gen. Gilman Clifford Mudgett, O14966, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. Douglas Valentine Johnson, O15072, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Maj. Gen. Robert Parker Hollis, O15079, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. Kenner Fisher Hertford, O15120, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. Einar Bernard Gjelsteen, O15143, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. John Joseph Binns, O15207, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. Charles Vinson Bromley, Jr., O15239, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. John William Harmony, O15240, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Maj. Gen. Earl Shuman Gruver, O15259, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. Robert Ward Berry, O15554, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. William Thaddeus Sexton, O15777, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier general, Dental Corps

*Brig. Gen. James Melvin Epperly, O16288, Army of the United States (colonel, Dental Corps, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

To be major generals

*Brig. Gen. John Hamilton Hinds, O12106, United States Army.

*Brig. Gen. Robert Alwin Schow, O12180, United States Army.

*Brig. Gen. George Bateman Peplow, O16246, United States Army.

*Brig. Gen. Victor Allen Conrad, O15546, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. Rinaldo Van Brunt, O16225, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. Herbert Butler Powell, O16684, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*Brig. Gen. Frank Otto Bowman, O12090, United States Army.

*Brig. Gen. Louis Watkins Prentiss, O14672, United States Army.

*Brig. Gen. Kenner Fisher Hertford, O15120, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier generals

*Col. Dale Bowlby Ridgely, O17797, Dental Corps, United States Army.

*Col. Miles Merrill Dawson, O16079, United States Army.

*Col. Claude Franklin Burbach, O16184, United States Army.

*Col. Marcel Gustave Crombez, O16198, United States Army.

*Col. Harry Wells Crandall, O16238, United States Army.

*Col. William Livingston Bayer, O16372, United States Army.

*Col. William Edward House, O16406, United States Army.

*Col. Rothwell Hutton Brown, O16604, United States Army.

*Col. Walter Byron Larew, O16647, United States Army.

*Col. Charles Albert Sheldon, O16662, United States Army.

*Col. James Harold Banville, O28921, United States Army.

*Col. William Perry Pence, O16779, United States Army.

*Col. Raymond Wiley Curtis, O16784, United States Army.

*Col. Charles Richard Hutchison, O16796, United States Army.

*Col. William Jordan Verbeck, O16852, United States Army.

*Col. Theodore Scott Riggs, O17076, United States Army.

*Col. Thomas Fraley Van Natta, O17086, United States Army.

*Col. Mercer Christie Walter, O17151, United States Army.

*Col. Paul Amos Gavan, O17169, United States Army.

*Col. Samuel Leslie Myers, O17180, United States Army.

*Col. Wilhelm Paul Johnson, O17229, United States Army.

*Col. Evan McLaren Houseman, O17307, United States Army.

*Col. Robert Henry Wienecke, O41569, United States Army.

*Col. Aaron William Beeman, O29063, United States Army.

*Col. James Dreyfus, O29117, United States Army.

*Col. Joseph Horridge, O17555, United States Army.

*Col. Joseph Milton Colby, O17562, United States Army.

*Col. Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher, O17624, United States Army.

*Col. Joseph Reiser Ranck, O17647, United States Army.

*Col. William Kerr Ghormley, O17674, United States Army.

*Col. Bruce Easley, Jr., O17735, United States Army.

*Col. Stanley Walker Jones, O17747, Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army.

*Col. Herbert Allen Hall, O41631, United States Army.

*Col. Francis Frederick Uhrhane, O18071, United States Army.

*Col. William Henry Harris, O18155, United States Army.

*Col. Herbert Lucian Scofield, O29462, United States Army.

*Col. William Edwin Barksdale, O29478, United States Army.

*Col. Albert Frederick Cassevant, O18456, United States Army.

*Col. Rush Blodget Lincoln, Jr., O18656, United States Army.

*Col. Horace Freeman Bigelow, O18775, United States Army.

*Col. Bogardus Snowden Cairns, O18798, United States Army.

*Col. John William Bowen, O18904, United States Army.

*Col. Richard Joseph Werner, O29107, United States Army.

*Col. Norman Hayden Vissering, O41603, United States Army.

*Col. Edgar Thomas Conley, Jr., O17665, United States Army.

*Col. William Richard Frederick, Jr., O29388, United States Army.

*Col. Briard Poland Johnson, O29393, United States Army.

*Col. Andrew Thomas McAnsh, O38667, United States Army.

*Col. Philip Campbell Wehle, O18067, United States Army.

*Col. Isaac Sewell Morris, O18806, United States Army.

NOTE.—The officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (*) were appointed during the recess of the Senate.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be colonels, Judge Advocate General's Corps

*Anderson, George N., O51379.

*Ayars, Benjamin M., O42173.

*Baron, Edwin W., O42012.

*Bisant, Oscar M., Jr., O51387.

*Clarke, Franklin W., O29792.

*Crock, Gerard B., O39713.

*Dougherty, George R., O51055.

*Eger, Arnold G., O29842.

*Engel, Harry J., O39840.

*Hembree, Tom B., O29789.

X Henderson, Thomas J., O42203.

*Johnson, Edward T., O29856.

X Johnson, Ralph K., O42213.

*Johnson, William H., Jr., O29908.

*Lawrence, Charles W., Jr., O41613.

*Levie, Howard S., O38735.

*Lougee, Laurence W., O41833.

*Lundberg, Floyd M., O42136.

*Murphy, Edward J., Jr., O42061.

*Nolan, James L., O38689.

*O'Brien, John G., O42171.

*Pike, Robert P., O42023.

*Rasco, Delphine D., O41973.

*Sams, Gerald A., O41931.

*Steele, Roy H., O41847.

*Todd, Alan B., O42088.

*Weisler, Julian E., O42028.

West, Charles P., O29964.

*Williams, Curtis L., O30082.

*Wolf, Samuel S., O38674.

*Woods, Cameron F., O42089.

*Wurfel, Seymour W., O29835.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be lieutenant colonels, Judge Advocate General's Corps

*Allen, Meredith E., O21408.

*Arn, Lauren A., O43290.

*Barkin, Albert, O51809.

X Baughn, Wilmot T., O40155.

*Belsler, William G., Jr., O42897.

*Blackmarr, William H., O42836.

*Brack, Joseph L., O51746.

*Bragdon, Kerlin J., O42766.

*Buldain, Frank J., O43495.

*Cameron, Thomas J., O42804.

*Carmody, John J., O51659.

X Cherubin, Stanley J., O20700.

*Conley, William H., O30823.

*Cordes, Clifford F., Jr., O20186.

X Drissel, Virgil H., O40010.

X Easton, William G., O20656.

*Fernandez, Claude E., O30454.

*Fitch, Richard W., Jr., O52064.

X Gaynor, James K., O43354.

*Grogan, John F., O42637.

*Gross, Charles A., O30528.

X Hargus, Lowell U., O30315.

X Healey, James P., Jr., O42906.

*Henderson, Allen R., O51708.

*Hogan, Samuel M., O21094.

*Holbrook, John, O51646.

*Horstmann, John W., O42566.

*Hummel, John F., O42712.

*Hunter, Robert C., O40045.

*Ireland, Arthur P., O51543.

*Kent, Edward F., O20909.

*Lough, Frederick C., O21118.

*Mickel, George E., O38793.

*Moberley, Kirk B., O51758.

*Newton, Thomas J., O42563.

*O'Connell, Edward M., O19563.

*Phillips, Burton K., O40048.

*Reynolds, Robert W., O42638.

*Ryan, Thomas A., O51795.

*Scheid, Arthur M., O42812.

X Scott, James M., O30822.

*Shull, Lewis F., O43277.

*Solf, Waldemar A., O40145.

X Stafford, John P., Jr., O30827.

*Thorpe, George M., O40031.

*Tibbs, Richard B., O30688.

*West, Bland, O31378.

To be majors, Judge Advocate General's Corps

*Abbott, Lysle I., O34559.

*Baker, John, O24704.

*Crawford, Kenneth C., O35784.
 *Fairbanks, Russell N., O40747.
 *Freeland, Sumner, O47401.
 *Freeman, William, O24234.
 *Hamilton, Frank O., O24532.
 *Johnson, Robert P., O23926.
 *Keogh, William T., O33742.
 *Kooken, John J. DeW., O34743.
 *Parker, Harold E., O34951.
 *Woodruff, Owen E., Jr., O36172.

To be captains, Judge Advocate General's Corps

*Bookout, Hal H., O68179.
 *Booth, Dale R., O70078.
 *Branting, Leland R., O70167.
 *Braun, Walter D., O69865.
 *Clausen, Hugh J., O70302.
 *Coggins, Bruce T., O68335.
 *Crouch, Jack H., O69893.
 *Cunningham, Harold D., Jr., O65973.
 *Dickson, Ervin W., Jr., O69479.
 *Flake, Glade F., O69921.
 *Fulton, William S., Jr., O70137.
 *Hardage, John M., O69500.
 *Hopper, Edward L., O70382.
 *Howard, Kenneth A., O67581.
 *Oliver, Wiley E., Jr., O70005.
 *Simon, James E., O70150.
 *Tobin, Paul G., O68804.
 *Williamson, Wade H., O70128.
 *Wilson, Melville C., Jr., O66646.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 508 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be first lieutenants

*Carter, William G., O70297.
 *Garner, Kermit C., O70340.
 *Graham, William R., O70190.
 *Harty, William Q., O70193.
 *Hemmer, James B., O70370.
 *Hunter, Thomas C., Jr., O71524.
 *Johns, Harvey B., Jr., O70391.
 *Maxfield, Norman R., O70423.
 *Oliver, Billie L., O70460.
 *Pearson, Paul F., O70469.
 *Rademacher, Leon E., O70482.
 *Ramirez, Willard A., O70483.
 *Rorabaugh, William P., O71594.
 *Stonecipher, Robert G., O71608.
 *Tecco, Robert, O70525.
 *Tousley, Horace W., O70533.
 *Twitchell, Lowell DeV., O70539.
 *Walker, William O., O71620.
 *Welch, James S., O70555.
 *Whisler, Harold H., O70560.
 *Winn, Arthur C., O70568.
 *Young, Robert S., O71633.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

*Field, Gordon, O70335.
 *Foegen, George J., O71494.
 *Kelly, Charles L., O70399.
 *Newton, Harold D., O70451.
 *Spencer, Lloyd E., O70511.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by section 3, Public Law 514, 81st Congress, approved May 16, 1950:

To be first lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps

*Robinson, Doris M., N2624.
 *Vance, Vivian J., N2658.

The following-named person for reappointment to the active list of the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade specified, from the temporary disability retired list, under the provisions of title IV, Career Compensation Act of 1949 (Public Law 351, 81st Cong.):

To be colonel

Maulsby, William E., Jr., O17718.

To be majors

Alexander, Douglas G., O32927.
 Wagner, Jacob F., O30475.

To be captain

Kennedy, Robert W., O60729.

The following-named officer for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army of the United States, without specification of branch, arm, or service, in the grade specified:

To be lieutenant colonel

Hogan, Samuel M., O21094.

The following-named officer for appointment, by transfer, in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade specified:

To be major

*Ivey, Robert H., O24849.

To be captains

Adair, Don W., O28491.
 *Chase, David M., O26212.
 Persons, Wilton B., Jr., O27975.
 Porter, Frank W., Jr., O28503.

To be first lieutenant

Jones, Richard L., O63745.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.); title II of the act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 365, 80th Cong.), Public Law 759, 80th Congress; Public Law 36, 80th Congress as amended by Public Law 37, 83d Congress, and Public Law 625, 80th Congress:

To be majors

Hannum, William Y. C., MC, O1734809.
 McClatchie, Samuel, MC, O990991.
 *Moyar, John B., MC, O1775949.
 *Owens, Ross, MC, O263873.
 Parnell, Homer S., Jr., MC, O336724.

To be captains

*Burham, William A., MC, O2097376.
 *Farmer, Garland R., VC, O938989.
 Howard, August A., MC, O2041351.
 *McCabe, Marshall E., MC, O1718628.
 *Mehner, Erich C., VC, O1718887.
 Moran, Guy G., VC, O1775239.
 Ruhe, Joseph G., MC, O972657.
 Shadish, William R., MC, O976688.
 *Sweigart, Thomas T., DC, O980803.
 Truscott, Basil L., MC, O4043172.
 Wilkinson, John C., MC, O2027880.
 *Williamson, Walter S., MC, O991873.

To be first lieutenants

*Abagis, Kenneth M., JAGC, O999617.
 *Adams, Harriet M., ANC, N794653.
 *Bauer, Betty L., ANC, N768102.
 *Benson, John H., VC, O1916526.
 *Boyers, Robert C., DC, O4034149.
 Buckley, Francis R., JAGC, O2269162.
 Campbell, Mayme V., ANC, N792247.
 *Carberry, Barbara G., ANC, N900418.
 *Carroll, Helene D., ANC, N804876.
 Connolly, John R., MC, O2103459.
 Cook, Hugh H., Jr., MC, O1878516.
 *Cook, Margaret, ANC, N762945.
 *Crippen, James G., VC, O2104913.
 *Daniels, Mary J., ANC, N774094.
 DeFlori, Victor A., JAGC, O2264614.
 *Dolan, Gertrude A., ANC, N804112.
 Edman, Winifred L., ANC, N792883.
 Embry, Nora E., ANC, N804138.
 *Evans, Kathleen E., ANC, N805208.
 Fillmore, Helen E., ANC, N799573.
 Foote, Maud S., ANC, N804537.
 Gausling, Anita L., ANC, N769161.
 *Glidden, Dorothy I., WMSC, M2511.
 *Haegle, Ida L., ANC, N770160.
 Harris, Lillian L., ANC, N779184.
 *Hays, William L., VC, O970114.
 Hedlund, James L., MSC, O996699.
 *Hill, Helen M., ANC, N792649.
 Houseknecht, Edith M., ANC, N768621.
 *Isham, Ruth M., WAC, L1020589.
 *King, Thomas J., DC, O1917258.

Knox, Gaylord S., MC, O1915316.
 Knox, Grace E., ANC, N797287.
 *Koenig, Jane L., ANC, N805015.
 *Koontz, Ruth L., ANC, N795036.
 Kuttas, George, DC, O1872656.
 *Link, Lillian G., ANC, N723362.
 *Mathews, Peggie M., ANC, N805214.
 McCarthy, Margaret M., WAC, L1010235.
 McCarty, James E., MC, O1887887.
 McSwain, Earl C., Jr., MSC, O1919998.
 *Mobley, Ruth Z., ANC, N805146.
 *Moore, Daisy E., ANC, N764784.
 Morrison, Euleta O., ANC, N805187.
 *Moseley, Leona M. W., ANC, N805143.
 *Murphy, Donald B., MSC, O996700.
 *Nerby, Gladys O., ANC, N733074.
 *Nichols, Barbara J., ANC, N792485.
 *Pak, Regina, ANC, N804654.
 Patch, Charles E., Jr., MSC, O996752.
 Patterson, Ruth E., ANC, N794057.
 *Pelton, Ella M., ANC, N799429.
 Quinn, Mary C., ANC, N804993.
 *Riggs, Lucille M., ANC, N785751.
 *Roberts, Alma M., WMSC, M2918.
 Scott, Betty E., WAC, L1010209.
 Shaw, Eugene D., MSC, O1915578.
 Shields, Marian C., ANC, N769637.
 *Smetters, George W., MC, O1934437.
 Smith, Marlon L., ANC, N804382.
 Stallard, Sally M., ANC, N805401.
 *Swab, Wealthy E., ANC, N796907.
 Tague, Lena M., ANC, N725558.
 Thompson, Carol E., ANC, N900540.
 Trahan, Robert G., MSC, O955396.
 *Travers, Veronica R., ANC, N804280.
 Watson, Elinor M., ANC, N900195.
 Watson, Henry, Jr., JAGC, O1019493.
 *Weeks, Nelda L., ANC, N792991.
 Wever, Robert C., MC, O1889598.
 Whitcomb, David T., MC.
 Williams, George D., Jr., MSC, O958973.

To be second lieutenants

Bloxham, Carolyn A., ANC, N901584.
 Burn, Margaret T., WAC, L1010545.
 *Craig, Betty J., WAC, L1010548.
 *Davenport, Chloe A., ANC, N900230.
 *Davis, Betty L., ANC, N900260.
 Engelhardt, Dorothy M., ANC, N901358.
 *Evans, Mary L., ANC, N900387.
 *Foegen, George J., MSC, O2103349.
 Haines, Marian H., ANC, N901627.
 Henschen, Retha M., ANC, N901391.
 Johnstone, Annie L., ANC, N900295.
 *Kilby, Edgar G., MSC, O1882334.
 Light, Lucile M., ANC, N901699.
 McFadyen, Ross M., MSC, O2264437.
 McHugh, Mary C., ANC, N901429.
 Osborne, Rose M., ANC, N901709.
 Pursley, Robert J., MSC, O1881426.
 *Rodgers, Marie L., ANC, N900592.
 *Russell, Marilyn J., WAC, L1010701.
 *Singletary, Winfield S., Jr., MSC, O4006499.
 Stauber, Ruby R., WAC, L1010574.
 Thompson, John H., Jr., MSC, O1893760.
 *Tomlinson, Wanda J., ANC, N900372.
 *Vance, Vivian J., ANC, N900249.
 Williams, Vern M., Jr., MSC, O998998.
 Zeiss, Warren W., Jr., MSC, O1893963.

The following-named persons for appointment as chaplains of the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

To be captain

Day, Clayton E., O973848.

To be first lieutenants

Calter, John T., O995934.
 Farrow, Alpha A., O2264147.
 Harris, Thomas A., O1549728.
 Justice, Willard M., O931576.
 Killinger, Joseph G., O997352.
 LeBlanc, Paul J., O996203.
 Stewart, Duncan C., O994779.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first

lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to completion of internship:

*Chamblin, Stuart A., Jr., O4016542.
 Conrad, Marcel E., Jr., O4002565.
 Ferguson, John S., Jr., O4024740.
 *Guenter, Kenneth E., O4013824.
 Jefferson, Samuel C., O2268964.
 Johnson, Waine C., O1940137.
 Kent, Alfred H., O4013272.
 Kortis, Howard I., O2268953.
 Longfellow, Don W., O4002266.
 Lukasik, John.
 MacNair, Donald S., O4020390.
 McFadden, Archibald W., O2269136.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

To be first lieutenants

Alford, John C., Jr., O968233.
 Anderson, William A., O2020996.
 *Atkinson, Larry R., O1335098.
 Bailey, Broadus, Jr., O2041702.
 Barringer, Fred A., O2019410.
 *Bauer, Charles J., O2028372.
 *Bishop, James M., O996483.
 *Black, Roscoe, O969055.
 *Boyle, Garrison J., O1560405.
 Bretz, Robert D., O2004133.
 *Brooks, Edwin E., O2021103.
 Christian, Charles F., O968540.
 Colebank, Albert E., O2033799.
 *Coyle, Marcus W., O1342053.
 Craun, Noel E., Jr., O961202.
 Cunningham, Carl L., O1923517.
 Deadwyler, Earnest W., O960726.
 *Denny, Lawrence E., O985675.
 Dudley, Charles L., O1924553.
 *Dyer, Robert A. J., Jr., O830433.
 Emrick, George E., O1924926.
 Goad, Maury F., O1872367.
 Goodson, Allen M., O2205233.
 *Grammer, William C., O2206026.
 Guelker, Clarence W., O1019629.
 Hale, Charles L., O2028342.
 *Hammer, Hoyt M., Jr., O1873771.
 Hanby, John B., Jr., O2030486.
 Hauser, Ferdinand H., O2203341.
 Hayden, Robert T., O2030439.
 *Hill, James G., O2208105.
 Hirsch, Peter J., O1339053.
 *Hollis, Richard C., O1330924.
 Hoey, Matthew W., O1688516.
 Huestis, John L., O956497.
 Jeo, Calvin C., O2211975.
 *Johnston, Walter L., O2028384.
 *Kington, Robert C., O1913235.
 *Klingelhofer, John W., O1924933.
 Larsen, John W., O974871.
 Martin, Irl R., O980548.
 McCormick, Joseph C., Jr., O1341231.
 Merrill, William K., O1924661.
 Metz, Richard P., O2104001.
 *Meyer, Keith, O2021094.
 Miller, Robert N., O948976.
 *Morris, James F., Jr., O963873.
 Morse, Gerald E., O2201762.
 *Mullett, Edwin, Jr., O994612.
 *Naegle, Eugene L., O972696.
 *Nicewander, Dennis R., O2014529.
 Norris, Aubrey G., O995634.
 Olson, Roger J., O1339746.
 Patterson, Robert W., O1341696.
 Peel, Wesley E., O966392.
 *Price, Robert E., O994924.
 Puccio, Dominick V., O1913476.
 Quattrocchi, Frank S., O992354.
 Regan, Norman E., O970594.
 Romano, Frank, Jr., O133539.
 Shay, Charles J., O2028520.
 *Sherman, Lee M., O962624.
 *Sidney, Wilbur A., O1913208.
 Slocum, John M., Jr., O1020512.
 *Smarr, Albert W., Jr., O984035.
 Smith, Charles L., O1915123.

*Snowden, Charles S., Jr., O972949.
 Stough, Richard B., O1913236.
 Taylor, Julius C., Jr., O1917812.
 *Thralls, Rodney E., O2028369.
 *Vaughn, Clifford H., O2021085.
 Vincent, James A., O1913212.
 Walker, Samuel S., O2206110.
 Warthen, Brice L., O1924515.
 *Wilder, Bliss W., O982827.
 Williams, Davant T., O954022.
 Williamson, Lyndall C., O2208474.
 Wilson, James R., O2212020.
 Wright, Clarence D., O2203913.
 *Zeller, Norman C., O985083.
 *Zillian, Carl M., O2007081.

To be second lieutenants

Allan, James P., O2021692.
 Ambrose, Thomas J., O1926956.
 *Amundson, Donald M., O2263638.
 Anderson, Richard V., O2262966.
 Bacey, Algirdas S., O1702298.
 *Baughman, Larry J., O1935321.
 Baynard, Richard A., O1937076.
 Belcher, Eugene R., O4006893.
 *Berkey, Ronald R., O4007169.
 Berry, Ray W., O2265306.
 Bickerstaff, Hugh J., Jr., O1882149.
 Bing, Tom L., O973368.
 *Blanton, Clay E., O1937155.
 Brown, Gerald W., O1919384.
 Brown, Robert E., O1926471.
 Burdick, Leonard R., O2207918.
 Campbell, William E., O1875145.
 *Cate, William F., Jr., O2096505.
 *Caughron, Walter E., Jr., O2266249.
 *Chavez, Joseph D., O988249.
 Churchill, Jack B., O1931604.
 Clausen, Erling W., O1933711.
 *Coffey, Vernon C., Jr., O4005173.
 *Comer, James L., O4013362.
 Corley, Robert J., O1886549.
 Craig, Robert B., O1932368.
 Cunningham, Alfred J., O1880166.
 Curtiss, Lester R., O1935930.
 Dagon, Ronald R., O1935333.
 *Davis, Edwin G., O4005180.
 Dawson, Wallace H., III, O2028678.
 Doran, Fred R., O1877164.
 Dunham, Gerald L., O1883204.
 *Eckhart, John W., III, O4009249.
 Evanchick, John, O1889713.
 *Finter, George A., O2265387.
 *Forrest, Ernest E., Jr., O1695179.
 Foster, Andrew J., Jr., O1894172.
 Frost, Theodore N., O1926988.
 *Gaspard, George W., Jr., O1882042.
 Gaumond, Robert J., O2021807.
 Gavis, Jerome.
 Glidden, Harry R., O2263791.
 *Graves, Charles E., O2266318.
 Hall, Daniel D., O2004506.
 *Hasty, Gerald R., O948763.
 Heath, Harry A., O1926273.
 *Heinlein, Willard H., O1861254.
 Henry, James H., O1933498.
 Higgins, James W., O4009152.
 Hilborn, James R., O1881549.
 *Hill, Lloyd H., O1935778.
 *Hippler, Richard A., O969801.
 Hodgson, Lowell F., O1894151.
 Hungerford, Franklin M., O4009166.
 *Hunter, Thomas C., Jr., O1873360.
 *Hurd, Philip S., O4009159.
 Hyde, James L., O2004076.
 Jackson, James M., O1702277.
 Jackson, John H., O1894128.
 Jacobitz, John P., Jr., O4009618.
 *Johnson, Gerald K., O1877023.
 Jolley, Alvin L., O4011134.
 Jones, Bernel, O1935562.
 Kampschror, Darrell B., O4009566.
 Kastner, Joseph H., O1936126.
 Kinne, Milton J., Jr., O4009367.
 *Kitts, James R., Jr., O1925086.
 Klopp, Charles A., O1935079.
 *Koontz, William E., O4013542.
 *LaFrance, Raymond J., O1931561.
 *Landry, Robert L., O1914645.
 LaNoue, Carol L., O1933346.

*Lawrance, Marvin D., O4012113.
 *Lawrance, Paul S., O1925195.
 LeBlang, Alfred S., O1920293.
 Leyh, Robert J., O1881933.
 Long, Johnny B., O1935791.
 *Lutz, Bradley T., O1881509.
 Lynch, Thomas P., O1919249.
 Mallet, Henri-Gerard, O1881936.
 Malone, Dandridge M., O4006272.
 McBride, Thomas F., Jr., O1885218.
 McClelland, Thomas M., O1937692.
 McClusky, James D., O4009712.
 McCrone, Clarence L., Jr., O1877760.
 McGinnis, William A., O1931147.
 *McSorley, Lester F., O4005587.
 Meese, John R., O4006593.
 *Mennona, Edward, O2265907.
 Metzner, Edward P., O2041481.
 Mitchell, George W., O2028392.
 *Morris, Hubert, O1931324.
 *Munsel, Harold M., O2265732.
 *Neely, Albert D., O1882369.
 O'Dea, Thomas F., Jr., O984815.
 O'Keefe, Neil L., O2211646.
 Oksa, Reino O., O1885460.
 *Paquette, Dean R., O1886333.
 Person, David E., O4006373.
 Pettit, Lewis W.
 *Pfnazelter, Max R., O1932252.
 *Piotrkowski, Joseph L., O992672.
 *Ponder, Arno L., Jr., O4005141.
 Ranney, Frederick J., O1862175.
 *Rorabaugh, William P., O1872474.
 Sandel, Derrell W., O1882110.
 Sasseen, Jack A., O1889874.
 Schoening, George W., O4011167.
 Seay, Jefferson, III, O4009585.
 Sheppard, Irving T., O1936805.
 Sherman, William G., O195192.
 Simonds, Richard A., O1883161.
 Smith, Douglas S., O4006471.
 Smith, James D., 1841764.
 Smith, William B., O1925238.
 Stanberry, Billy M., O4005943.
 Stephens, James E., O4009647.
 *Stern, Jack M., O1889777.
 Stipo, Vito D., O1891709.
 *Stonecipher, Robert G., O2028527.
 Terry, Bennett E., O2004580.
 *Thomas, William E., O1885477.
 Thompson, Allan D., O1690992.
 Thompson, Harry J., Jr., O1926571.
 Thompson, Richard W., O4007160.
 Thurmond, Herbert K., O1935701.
 *Tower, John B., O4005273.
 Van Winkle, Parker C., O1881408.
 *Walker, William O., O1915636.
 Wallace, Festus E., O1931674.
 Walther, Harry J.
 Ward, Floyd J., Jr., O4006748.
 Warren, James R., O1938078.
 Wilson, Gene F., O4011099.
 Wittbecker, Richard A., O2097036.
 *Wooten, James P., O1894211.
 *Wyatt, James E., O4012131.
 Young, Edward R., O1934990.
 *Young, Robert S., O990360.
 Yunker, Sylvester J., O4005869.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

*Conselman, Charles B., O4030121.
 Whisiker, Stephen S.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

*Albert, Yvan J., O4057205.
 *Anderson, Cecil M., O4023879.
 *Anderson, Henry A., Jr., O4033757.
 *Archibald, Robert J., Jr., O4032694.
 Atherton, Frederick W., O4033532.
 Austin, Clinton W., O4028663.

*Baker, Frank H., O4018237.
 Barcelona, Charles B., O4004887.
 Bennett, Joseph D.
 Bernard, Paul H., O1891814.
 Berning, Robert J., O4025369.
 Bethke, Robert L.
 *Blanke, Gerald F., O4018580.
 Blasingame, Josiah, Jr., O4044564.
 Bone, Terrell F., O4033852.
 Bowman, Ronald N., O4037914.
 *Boyd, Bobby K., O4024413.
 Bradley, Gregory A.
 *Bramble, William B., O4029905.
 Breedlove, Smedley D., O4044565.
 *Bryan, Robert L., O4033572.
 *Burke, Paul J., Jr., O1940768.
 *Butterworth, Louis S., O402402b.
 Campbell, William W., Jr.
 Carr, Robert F., O4028326.
 *Chambers, Andrew P., O4032948.
 Ching, Edmund K. S., O4031869.
 *Christensen, John E., O4017503.
 Clark, Robert H., O4044568.
 *Cleveland, William L., Jr., O4029190.
 *Collins, Harold E., O4004756.
 Congleton, Roy E., O4028329.
 *Convard, Frank L., Jr.
 *Cooper, Joe L., O1940925.
 Cose, LeRoy E., O4019180.
 *Costen, Richard O., O4004230.
 Crabtree, Sidney J., O4026982.
 *Craig, Michael F., O4004233.
 *Crall, Ralph L., O1941186.
 *Creel, Tilford C., O4031752.
 Crosby, John S., O4042245.
 Cullison, James S., II.
 *Davis, Bobby J., O1941191.
 *Davis, Vernon K., O1939764.
 *Dick, Bruce R., O4037437.
 *Dickey, Robert R., O4030473.
 *Douglass, Elmo T., O4031753.
 *Dowdell, Joseph O.
 Dreger, Wilson T., III.
 *Dulin, Ralph W.
 Dunn, Earl C., Jr.
 Durbin, James J., O4040304.
 *Eberle, John S., O4015865.
 *Erdal, Rasmus A.
 *Evans, Bobby G., O1941055.
 *Federovitch, Frank J., O4032224.
 *Fernandes, Vincent R., O4042510.
 *Focht, Charles W., O1941159.
 Fulp, Charles A., O4028778.
 *Gerkey, George E., III, O1941265.
 *Ginn, Charles J.
 *Goebel, James R., O4030458.
 Gordon, James C., Jr., O4029145.
 *Goss, Gerald D., O4004141.
 *Greenberg, William M., O4037129.
 Grove, Glenn M., O4032802.
 Hammel, Robert L., O4017464.
 *Harmon, Leonard J., II, O4033977.
 Harrison, Benjamin F., III, O4028207.
 Hartzog, Arthur W., O4042266.
 *Herrndon, George W., O4032702.
 *Herrmann, Klaus J., O4300460.
 *Hess, Donald L., O4040604.
 *Hill, Mickey E., O4024900.
 *Hines, Thomas G.
 *Hissong, Fred, Jr.
 *Hoffert, Charles E., O4004235.
 Hoffmann, Joseph H., O4004263.
 *Holland, Evan F.
 *Horlitz, Alfred E., O4020804.
 Hostler, Howard K.
 Houts, Francis C., O4042272.
 *Hunter, Kelvin H., Jr., O4027836.
 *Hutton, William E.
 *Johnson, Moses G. H., O4004281.
 *Justiss, Robert E., O1941132.
 *Kelley, Paul B., O4012926.
 *Kirby, James W., O4000292.
 Kleis, C. Frederick, O4031831.
 Kowalczyk, Chester A.
 *Kunkel, Frank J.
 Kuykendall, Robert W., O1941214.
 *Labourdette, Albert H., Jr., O1939985.
 *LaCour, Hugh, Jr., O4025058.

Lamb, Luke F., O4025311.
 *Leach, Robert A., O4032705.
 Lohre, John O.
 *Longanacre, Louis E., O4000610.
 *Longhofer, Melvin L., O4024726.
 Lowery, George B.
 *Ludwig, Donald J., O4020799.
 *Lybert, Elmer J., O4037824.
 *Lyles, Jesse D., O1941071.
 *Mait, Martin B.
 Marrett, Magnus C.
 *Marshall, Raymond E., O4018878.
 Matthews, James E., O4024215.
 *McCord, Thomas B., O4023731.
 *McGee, Bernard A., Jr., O4004436.
 McKee, Richard W., O4018206.
 *McNeil, Frank H., O1872502.
 *Meaders, Barney R., III, O4024324.
 *Miller, Darwin C., O4024146.
 Mitchell, Don B., O4024701.
 *Mitchell, Frederick H., O4024396.
 Montgomery, James J., O4037943.
 *Moody, Herbert E., O1940901.
 *Morgan, Jerry T., O4037142.
 *Morrow, Robert D., O4004565.
 Mosco, Richard A.
 Mueller, Frederick W., Jr.
 *Muldrow, Robert, IV, O1939774.
 *Mullen, Gordon R., O4037101.
 *Nanopoulos, Constantine T.
 *Neroni, Frederick J., O4037893.
 Owings, William M.
 *Paoletti, Karl P.
 *Parry, Raphael P., Jr., O1880999.
 *Peerenboom, Maurice A., Jr., O4032640.
 *Pierce, James R., O4044579.
 *Pinder, Richard S., O4029168.
 Poydasheff, Robert S.
 *Presley, James N., Jr., O4040394.
 Rhyne, William Q.
 Riddle, Miles M., O4017752.
 Robinson, Jerry L., O4027817.
 *Rolph, Paul R., Jr., O4031656.
 Rooker, James A., O4040641.
 Rosser, John C., Jr., O4027212.
 Sachs, Arthur, O4020288.
 *Sanders, Drexel E., O1879579.
 *Scott, Richard L.
 Senay, David C.
 *Shreeve, Caleb A., Jr., O4027832.
 Simmons, Ralph T., O4024334.
 *Simmons, Ronald F., O4013712.
 Slocombe, Donald K., O1940569.
 *Smith, Ivan F., O4028753.
 Smith, John J., O4037901.
 Smith, Nelson H., O4025348.
 *Sontag, Paul D., O1941173.
 Strang, Charles W., Jr., O4034021.
 Surmiak, Edward P.
 Tawoda, Robert J., O4032165.
 *Thomas, Nelson H., Jr., O2206379.
 *Thorp, Lee L., O1941242.
 *Tinsley, Phillip, Jr., O4015093.
 *Toner, Francis J.
 *Traver, Thomas G.
 *Traxler, Grady M., O1940057.
 Treadwell, Millard L., Jr.
 Tuten, Jeff M., O4029502.
 Van Camp, James P.
 *Walker, Robert L., O4033422.
 *Wallace, Alvin J., O1941152.
 Wallenfeldt, Evert C., O4018500.
 Ward, Chester L.
 Warf, Elmer R., O4023717.
 *Warren, Carl W., O4032771.
 Weaver, John L., O4027750.
 *White, Chad B., O4027760.
 *Whiteley, Frank G., O4001103.
 *Whitmore, Wesley C., O4033145.
 *Williams, David J.
 *Wise, David L., O4017080.
 *Wisentelner, Herman N., O1941049.
 Worthen, Kay F., O4027830.
 Yasko, Alfred E.
 *Zoldak, Andrew B., O4033000.
 *Zulli, Andrew W., Jr.

NOTE.—The officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (*) were appointed or promoted during the recess of the Senate.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of major general:

Reginald H. Ridgely, Joseph C. Burger
 Jr. Verne J. McCaul
 Homer L. Litzenberg, Edward W. Snedeker
 Robert E. Hogaboom, Thomas A. Wornham

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of brigadier general:

Russell N. Jordahl, Arthur F. Binney
 Jack P. Juhan, Thomas G. Ennis
 John C. Munn, Frank C. Croft
 Frank H. Wirsig, Edward C. Dyer
 Robert B. Luckey

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of brigadier general, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Harold D. Hansen, Carson A. Roberts
 Randall M. Victory, James P. Berkeley

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of brigadier general:

Edward W. Snedeker, Thomas A. Wornham
 Arthur H. Butler, Roy M. Gulick

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 21, 1955.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Robert C. Hendrickson, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand.

John Lodge, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following for permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, subject to qualifications provided by law:

To be commissioned lieutenants, from the dates indicated

William R. Kachel, effective January 1, 1955.

Hal P. Demuth, effective January 5, 1955.

Pentl A. Stark, effective January 18, 1955.

Merlyn E. Natto, effective February 25, 1955.

To be commissioned lieutenants (junior grade)

Robert C. Munson, effective January 9, 1955.

Gerard E. Haraden, effective January 10, 1955.

To be commissioned ensigns

David E. Livingston

Kelly E. Taggart

James D. Slayden

REGULAR AIR FORCE

The nominations of Frank Browne Leggette and 1,509 other officers for promotion in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of sections 502, 508, and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, section 306 of the Woman's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, and section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended, which were confirmed this day, were received by the Senate on January 10, 1955, and may be found in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Frank Browne Leggette, which is shown on page 185, and ending with the name of Olive Justine Potter, which is shown on page 190.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Complete Situation in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 21, 1955

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement which I made yesterday in an address to the Alexandria Kiwanis Club, in Alexandria, Va., in relation to the serious and complicated situation in the East.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY BEFORE ALEXANDRIA KIWANIS CLUB, GEORGE MASON HOTEL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1955

SENATOR WILEY SAYS ASIA SITUATION SERIOUS, COMPLEX—URGES PATIENCE, RESTRAINT

The diplomatic situation which has arisen in the Straits of Formosa is both serious and complex.

This morning, I participated in a meeting at the White House with Democratic and Republican leaders which explored various problems in that connection.

I do not propose at the present time to comment in detail on this subject, but I do want to say that the administration is working hard to protect our own national interest and the cause of freedom, peace, and justice in Asia. Let's give the President and the Secretary of State a chance to work this problem out—in close consultation with the Congress.

Let's think, before any of us, inside the Congress or outside, rushes into print with off-the-cuff solutions to an exceedingly difficult situation.

I should like now to present a few general observations with regard to ways and means by which we may help assure a just and lasting peace in Asia, and for that matter, elsewhere in the world:

1. We can do so only by maintaining the strong western alliance, a dynamic unity

among the free nations, including our proven friends in Asia.

This requires careful and continuous consultation among all of them. It requires careful consideration of the viewpoint of each.

We must not ignore the views of others and proceed impulsively and emotionally like a bull in a china shop. We must weigh the interrelated military, economic, diplomatic, psychological factors, including basically United States strategic considerations in the Far East.

2. The second basic principle is that we must and will remain loyal to our allies. I refer, in particular, to the Republic of China. The government of Chiang Kai-shek has been our proven friend. We will, therefore, remain true to our commitments. We will not abandon the Nationalist government.

We definitely do not believe that the people of China should be represented in the United Nations by the Red government at Peiping which has violated practically every international law.

3. A third principle is that we must try to win to our cause the great neutral, uncommitted bloc of Asia.

I do not believe that there is any good reason why there should be a lasting or growing barrier between ourselves and the Governments say, of India, Ceylon, or Burma.

On the contrary, we share the same common aspiration for the sovereignty of peoples for a better way of life for them. We have the same belief in the spiritual worth of the human being.

On the other hand, Red China shares none of these concepts.

We must make sure, that we do not, by arbitrary, impulsive action push the neutral countries into Red China's orbit. This could have come about, or still could, if the United States were to go halfcocked and to try all by ourselves a military blockade of Red China at this time. Some of the gravest questions of international law would arise in the event such a unilateral blockade were to be attempted.

I previously have stated on several occasions my vigorous opposition to such a blockade at the present time.

I have stated that a blockade might result in the immediate death of our own 11 imprisoned airmen. It might cause a wide-open split with our allies. It might overcommit

our present naval resources. It might cause the bitterest of differences with the neutral countries. But, worst of all, it might precipitate us into a war with Red China, which is probably something the Kremlin would dearly like.

4. We must continue to work through the U. N., both for the release of our imprisoned airmen and for the furtherance of peace, stability, and freedom in the Far East.

I believe that it is unfair and unwise to characterize the mission of the United Nations Secretary-General to Peking as a failure. On the contrary, I believe that it contributed to progress toward the goal of peace.

We must remember that diplomatic negotiation, particularly with the cagey Communist adversary, often takes a long, long time. We cannot expect miracles overnight. An impulsive blockade could bring chaos overnight, but diplomacy cannot bring order and justice overnight.

5. The next basic principle is that we must contribute further to the inner security and strength of the free nations in Asia; for example, among such splendid friends as the Philippines, Thailand, and Pakistan.

We must help enable them to assure security inside their own borders and at their outer borders. This means prompt ratification of SEATO—prompt ratification which must and will come.

At the same time, we must remember that these various countries require greatly expanded programs of technical assistance if they are to assure an ever-higher standard of living for their people.

Guns alone will not save free Asia. In a war of ideas, a war of hungry stomachs, right ideas and full stomachs count far more than weapons.

There must be guns for defense, but there must be ideas for the mind; there must be food, shelter; honest, efficient government; decent sanitation; opportunity for a higher standard of living as a whole.

I conclude with this thought:

Your President—a great President—is acting with care, with discretion, with judgment. He is consulting carefully on a bipartisan basis with the Congress.

Let's give him our faith and confidence. Let's give him the benefit of any doubt; he is entitled to our admiration and esteem. His record of statesmanship, and that of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, proves that we are in good, capable hands. Let's work with them as a team.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1955

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, in changing and troubled days we pray for quiet hearts and conceptions big enough and spirits strong enough to match the awesome time in which we live and serve. We confess the things in our own dear land of liberty which weaken and betray the faith we profess. We acknowledge the selfishness which dominates groups caring only for their own interests; the partisanship which sees clearly the next election while ignoring the next generation; the narrow nationalism which is oblivious to the fact that exploitation and injustice anywhere poison the arte-

rial blood of the race; the excesses which are gnawing at the very vitals of our national life. O, America, America, God mend thine every flaw and fit thee to be the channel of His redeeming grace for all the earth.

Create in us clean hearts and right spirits as we face foes which have not Thee in awe, fanatical foes to whom human life is nothing because their gaze is no higher than the earth; whose pledged word is worthless because expediency is their only god; who, for their own ends, callously traffic in normal human affections and family ties. To protect this earth which could be so fair, our God, bless America as she throws her might across the path of so godless a pestilence. May our strength, moral and material, be a factor through Thy will in bringing to pass a just peace in our time, O Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 21, 1955, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.